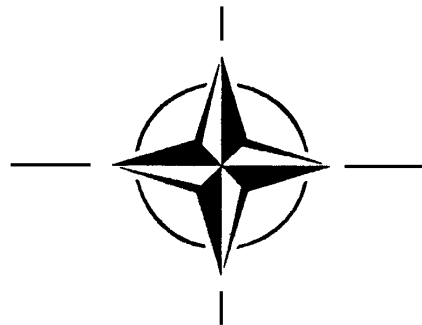


**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION  
AGENCY  
(NSA)  
2003**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE  
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD  
AGENCE OTAN DE  
NORMALISATION  
(AON)  
2003**



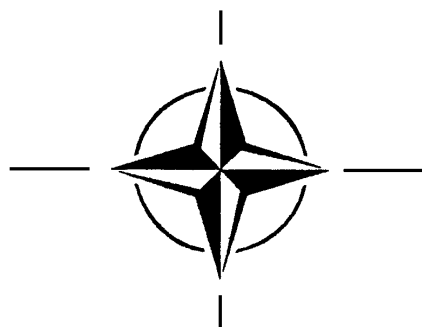


**NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS  
AND DEFINITIONS  
(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)**

Listing terms of military significance and their definitions for use in NATO, together with an index of NATO Agreed Documents containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

**GLOSSAIRE OTAN  
DE TERMES ET DEFINITIONS  
(ANGLAIS ET FRANCAIS)**

Liste de termes et définitions d'importance militaire à l'usage de l'OTAN, accompagnée d'un répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.



**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY  
(NSA)**

1. AAP-6(2003) is promulgated by the NATO Standardization Agency and is effective NATO-wide upon receipt.
2. This publication completes actions under NATO Agreed list up to and including N° 84.
3. All terms are followed by a date, (day, month, year), indicating when they became NATO Agreed and introduced to AAP-6 as terms or amended if they were already included in AAP-6.

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE  
NORD  
AGENCE OTAN DE NORMALISATION  
(AON)**

1. L'AAP-6(2003) est promulguée par l'Agence OTAN de Normalisation et entre en vigueur dans l'ensemble de l'OTAN dès réception.
2. Cette publication met un terme aux mesures prises au titre des listes agréées OTAN jusqu'à la liste N° 84.
3. Tous les termes sont suivis de la date, (jour, mois, année), indiquant quand ils ont atteint le statut Agréé OTAN et ont été introduits à l'AAP-6 en tant que nouveaux termes ou modifiés s'ils paraissaient déjà à l'AAP-6.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION  
NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE  
NORD  
AGENCE OTAN DE NORMALISATION (NSA)**

**NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

**LETTRE DE PROMULGATION OTAN**

**December 2002**

**Décembre 2002**

1. AAP-6(2003) - NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH) is a NATO Allied Publication. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3680.

1. L'AAP-6(2003) - GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DEFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS) est une Publication interalliée OTAN. L'accord par lequel les pays se sont engagés à utiliser cette publication a été consigné dans le STANAG 3680.

2. AAP-6(2003) is effective upon receipt. It supersedes AAP-6(2002) which shall be destroyed in accordance with the local procedure for destruction of documents.

2. L'AAP-6(2003) entre en vigueur dès réception. Elle remplace l'AAP-6(2002), qui sera détruite conformément aux procédures locales de destruction des documents.

3. It is permissible to copy or make extracts from this publication without the consent of the authorizing agency. AAP-6(2003) is also available in an electronic version.

3. Il est permis de reproduire ce document ou d'en tirer des extraits sans l'assentiment de l'autorité d'origine. L'AAP-6(2003) est également disponible en version électronique.

*(original signed by Mr. C. Balducci for /  
original signé par Mr. C. Balducci pour)*

Jan H ERIKSEN  
Rear Admiral, NONA  
Contre-amiral, NONA  
Director, NSA  
Directeur, AON

**RECORD OF CHANGES  
REPERTOIRE DES MODIFICATIONS**

Change N° and Date Modification N° et Date	Date Entered Date d'inscription	By Whom Entered: (Signature and Rank)  Inscrit par: (Signature et grade)

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## PREFACE

1. This glossary is compiled by direction of the Military Committee and with the approval of the NATO Council. Its purpose is to standardize terminology used throughout NATO, thereby promoting mutual understanding. The definitions contained herein reflect current NATO use and do not modify or establish NATO policy and doctrine.

2. The glossary is available in printed and electronic forms in the two official languages of NATO English and French. While the printed version is reviewed and published every two to three years the electronic version is updated and made available annually through the Internet: <http://www.nato.int/docu/stanag/aap006/aap6.htm> and the intranet (MINERVA and CRONOS): nato hq web site, nsa, publications, aap-6 or on request on diskettes.

3. In accordance with STANAG 3680 and the Guide to the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme the terms and definitions contained herein have been approved by all NATO nations.

4. The Concise Oxford Dictionary (Tenth Edition) is the reference for English in AAP-6. Le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (Edition February 2000) is the reference for French in AAP-6.

5. The glossary is divided into four main parts.

Part 1. Policy and Procedures for NATO Terminology Standardization Programme.

Part 2. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in English (white paper). Corresponding French terms are shown immediately following the English terms e.g., **no-fire line / ligne de sécurité**.

1. Le présent glossaire est réalisé sur les instructions du Comité militaire, avec l'approbation du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord. Il a pour but de normaliser la terminologie utilisée au sein de l'OTAN et de développer ainsi la compréhension mutuelle. Les définitions qui y figurent reflètent l'usage OTAN courant et ne modifient ni ne déterminent la politique et la doctrine de l'OTAN.

2. Le glossaire est disponible en versions imprimée et électronique dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, l'anglais et le français. La version imprimée est révisée et publiée tous les deux à trois ans tandis que la version électronique est mise à jour et disponible annuellement sur l'Internet : <http://www.nato.int/docu/stanag/aap006/aap6.htm> ou l'Intranet (MINERVA ou CRONOS) : nato hq web site, nsa, publications, aap-6 ou sur disquette, sur demande.

3. En vertu du STANAG 3680 et du Guide du Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN les termes et définitions qui y figurent ont été approuvés par toutes les nations de l'OTAN.

4. L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie anglaise de l'AAP-6 est le Concise Oxford Dictionary (10ème édition). L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie française de l'AAP-6 est le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (édition février 2000).

5. Le glossaire est divisé en quatre parties :

1ère partie. Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN Politiques et Procédures.

2ème partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en anglais (papier blanc). Les termes français correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme anglais, par exemple **no fire line / ligne de sécurité**.

Part 3. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in French (green paper). Corresponding English terms are shown immediately following the French terms e.g. **redressement / rectification**.

Part 4. Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

6. Cross-references are used as follows:

- a. *See* - Is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms e.g. **ground mine / mine de fond**. *See bottom mine*.
- b. *See also* - Is used after a definition to draw attention to terms that are analogous in form of substance, e.g. **bottom mine / mine de fond**. A mine ... *See also mine*.
- c. *Also called* - Is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definitions, e.g. **bottom mine / mine de fond**. A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. *Also called "ground mine"*.

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order and separated by semi-colons.

7. Separation of equivalent terms by a long dash, e.g. **elevation / élévation - cote**, indicates that the two French terms are synonymous. When synonyms are shown and more than one English definition exists, the corresponding French term is indicated, in quotation marks, at the end of the definition.

8. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or deletion of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with Section III of Part 1 and the prescribed format at Annex A to Part 1.

3ème partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en français (papier vert). Les termes anglais correspondants sont indiqués, immédiatement après le terme français, par exemple **redressement / rectification**.

4ème partie. Répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.

6. Les renvois suivants sont utilisés :

- a. *Voir* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer à un synonyme avec définition ou à l'élément approprié d'une famille de termes. Exemple : **position d'attaque / attack position**. *Voir zone de démarrage*.
- b. *Voir aussi* - Peut être employé après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes analogues par le fond ou par la forme. Exemple : **acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**. Opération ... *Voir aussi analyse d'objectifs*.
- c. *Aussi appelé* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme avec définition pour signaler un ou plusieurs synonymes sans définition. Exemple : **zone de démarrage / forming up place**. Dernière... *Aussi appelé "position d'attaque"*.

Ces renvois sont séparés par un point-virgule et classés dans l'ordre alphabétique de la langue source.

7. La séparation par un tiret de deux termes équivalents signifie qu'ils sont, en anglais synonymes. Exemple : **angle de dépression / angle of depression - depression angle**. Quand des synonymes sont indiqués et que plus d'une définition française existe, le terme anglais correspondant est repris, entre guillemets, à la fin de la définition.

8. Les propositions visant à insérer de nouveaux termes et définitions ou à modifier ou supprimer des termes et définitions existants doivent être formulées conformément à la Section III de la Partie 1 et sous la forme prescrite à l'Annexe A à la Partie 1.

9. All suggestions and inquiries concerning this glossary should be directed to the:

NATO Terminology Coordinator  
NATO Standardization Agency (NSA)  
NATO Headquarters  
B. 1110 Brussels (Belgium)  
Tel: (2) 707-5601 or (2) 707-5560  
Fax: (2) 707-5718  
Email: nsa\_tc@hq.nato.int

9. Toutes les suggestions et demandes de renseignements concernant le présent Glossaire devront être adressées au :

Coordonnateur de terminologie de l'OTAN  
Agence OTAN de Normalisation (AON)  
Siège de l'OTAN  
B. 1110 Bruxelles (Belgique)  
Tel: (2) 707.5601 ou (2) 707.5560  
Fax: (2) 707-5718  
Email: nsa\_tc@hq.nato.int

**PART 1****POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE NATO  
TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMME****INTRODUCTION****GENERAL**

1. a. The NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme was established by the NATO Standing Group in February 1954 which:
  - (1) Assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS).
  - (2) Outlined the initial steps for processing terminology.
  - (3) Provided general Terms of Reference (TOR).
- b. The TOR have been periodically changed and updated to provide for the participation of all NATO nations. In 1970 the Air Board, MAS promulgated STANAG 3680 - NATO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (English and French) (AAP-6) to assist Service Boards, Working Parties (WPs) and panels of experts in considering terminology within their purview.
- c. The object of STANAG 3680 as stated in its 5th Edition (Amendment 1) "is to register national acceptance of Allied Administrative Publication N° 6 (AAP-6)".
- d. The details of the agreement state that "participating nations agree to use AAP-6 and any subsequent changes published periodically as the primary glossary for NATO terms of military significance and their definitions".

**DIRECTIVES**

2. The following is a listing of directives that govern the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme:

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| a. | MC 20/9  | Military Committee (MC) Policy on Standardization  |
| b. | STANAG 3680 (Edition 5, Amendment 1)                         | Agreement of NATO nations to use AAP-6   |
| c. | Policy and Procedures  | Included in Part 1 of AAP-6  |
| d. | NATO Standardization Agency Procedures (NSAP) (October 2001) | Chapter 1 - outline the responsibilities of the Terminology Coordinator (TC) and the Service Boards towards the Terminology Standardization Programme. |

**DEFINITIONS**

3. For the purpose of the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme, the following definitions will be used:

- a. Proposal (PL). A formal recommendation by an authorized proposer to modify AAP-6 by adding, changing or deleting entries.
- b. NATO Terminology Conference. An executive body in continuous session embracing all NATO nations in which the Strategic Commands (SCs) participate as official advisers.
- c. English Speaking Nations (ESN). Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- d. French Speaking Nations (FSN). Belgium, Canada and France.
- e. ESN/FSN Panel. The Group of ESN and FSN nations of NATO.
- f. NATO Terminology Conference Plenary. The annual meeting of all NATO nations in which the Strategic Commands (SCs) participate as official advisers.
- g. ESN Agreed. An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the ESN.
- h. FSN Agreed. An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the FSN.
- i. ESN/FSN Agreed. An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the ESN and FSN.
- j. NATO Agreed. An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal for addition, modification or deletion has been reached by all the nations.
- k. Agreed List. A listing of proposals that have been agreed. Agreed Lists are numbered sequentially and are published at each level of the process of agreement, i.e. ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN and NATO.
- l. NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List. A listing of proposals that have been rejected by one of the meetings or withdrawn by the proposer. They are published as a NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List.
- m. Action List. A listing of proposals under active consideration by a nation, a Meeting, a Working Group or another NATO Agency. It also includes proposals that have been deferred for further study.
- n. Record of Decisions (ROD). A formal document recording decisions taken at terminology meetings.
- o. Suspense Date. A date by which a formal response is to be sent to the TC.
- p. Silence Procedure. Consent by silence by a given date.

**SECTION I****POLICY****OBJECT**

1. a. The purpose of the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme is to promote mutual understanding throughout NATO by the:
  - (1) Coordination of the development of NATO terminology by the adoption of terms or the amendment of existing terms and the production of new terms to ensure consistency throughout NATO.
  - (2) Publication in the two official NATO languages of a glossary entitled "NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)" (AAP-6), to include:
    - (a) A glossary of standardized terms of military significance and their definitions.
    - (b) An index of NATO Agreed documents containing specialist terms and definitions.
  - (3) Regular updating of AAP-6 and its supplement as a NATO Allied Publication.

**CRITERIA**

2. a. Terms embodied in the "glossary" parts of AAP-6 are to be of a general application for NATO. Specialized terms of narrow application or terms already adequately defined in English in the Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD) and in French in "Le Petit Robert" will not be considered for inclusion in AAP-6. NATO Agreed documents containing specialist terms and definitions will be listed in the Index (Part 4).
- b. Whenever appropriate, terms and definitions will be taken directly from internationally agreed glossaries, specialized dictionaries and encyclopaedias. International definitions will be identified by the publication number and date, for example, a definition taken from ISO could be identified by (ISO 2382-87), ISO 2382 is the source and -87 the date of publication. Also a request will be made to appropriate organization for the use of their definitions. The principles of NATO Standardization (C-M(82)26, para 21) stipulates that standards agreed by International Standardization Bodies should be adopted for use without modification.
- c. Only those terms and definitions which have been agreed by all nations in both English and French and are aligned will be considered NATO Agreed.
- d. Terms and definitions must be NATO UNCLASSIFIED.

**PROPOSERS**

3. a. Terms and definitions may be proposed by:
  - (1) A NATO nation, a NATO committee, an SC, a NATO agency or NATO staff.
  - (2) An organization within NATO Commands, but the proposal must be co-ordinated with the appropriate SC.

(3) An NSA Service Board.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4. A proposal for the standardization of terminology is first considered by the ESN or by the FSN at the direction of the TC. Once agreement has been reached in one language, agreement is sought for the other language. When the proposal is agreed by both the ESN and FSN, it is then submitted to all nations for approval under an ESN/FSN Agreed List. Only with the unanimous approval of all NATO nations is the proposal considered NATO Agreed. A NATO Agreed List is then published authorizing the TC to modify AAP-6 accordingly.

#### SUBMISSION OF A PROPOSAL

5. Proposals are to be submitted in English and/or in French in the format prescribed at Annex A to Part 1. The policy stated in AAP-6 authorizes the TC to make the necessary editorial corrections and to ensure the harmonisation of the English and French versions of the definitions. Any such corrections made by the TC must be mentioned on the proposal with a rationale mentioned in the "TC comments" paragraph.

#### COORDINATION

6. The TC is responsible for the general coordination of the proposals. The TC will provide a status report on a proposal to the proposer at each stage of approval, or whenever requested by a nation or SC.

#### TIME LIMIT ON THE STAFFING OF A PROPOSAL

7. A proposal that is more than three years old and for which no favourable evolution is in sight will be submitted to the NATO Terminology Conference plenary meeting for decision. The Conference will either reject the proposal or agree to extend the staffing for a given period. If the proposal does not reach agreement within that additional given period, it will be automatically rejected and placed on a NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List.

## SECTION II

### DETAILED STAFFING PROCESS OF A NATO TERMINOLOGY PROPOSAL (PL)

#### GENERAL

1. Proposals (PLs) are initially processed in one language only by the applicable group of nations, the ESN or the FSN. If the original or a modified proposal is agreed upon in the first language of staffing, the proposal is then staffed in the other language. If an equivalent version of the proposal is also agreed in the other language, the resulting ESN/FSN agreed proposal is then processed by the remainder of the NATO nations. Once the PL has been accepted by all nations, it is declared NATO Agreed and the decision is subsequently reflected in AAP-6.
2. SCs play a major role throughout the process as official advisers to convey their views in accordance with MC 20/9, "The Military Committee Policy on Standardization".
3. Proposals will normally be processed first in the language in which they have originally been submitted. In case of a bilingual proposal, the TC will determine in which language it will be processed first. The TC will process the proposal as originally submitted other than editorial changes, which will be justified in the TC comments. If the TC wishes to raise an observation on the proposal as submitted, he may comment in a separate paragraph.
4. At any stage of the staffing process, the TC may:
  - a. Seek the advice of any NATO body, for instance, a working group (WG).
  - b. Refer the proposal to a particular nation to develop and propose a solution to a specific problem. This referral will normally be done with the agreement of the nation concerned.
  - c. Re-staff the proposal back to a previous stage of processing when so required in order to re-consider, or further justify, previously taken decisions.
  - d. Place the PL on the agenda of the next applicable terminology meeting (ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN Panel, NATO Plenary) in order to resolve problems.
5. When a proposal has been declared "rejected", discussion on the matter contained in that proposal can only be re-opened through the submission of a new PL with appropriate justification.
6. For staffing through the ESN and FSN procedures, a suspense date, usually 90 days from date of dispatch, is given by the TC on all correspondence requiring action to be taken. Responses as per para 9 below are required. For staffing of ESN/FSN Agreed Lists and ROD of NATO Conference plenary meetings, the silence procedure will be in effect.
7. The procedures which are outlined below apply to a PL that is processed in English first by the ESN. Procedures for processing in French first can be deduced by inverting the applicable steps and players. Similarly, procedures for processing in one language only can be determined by eliminating the unnecessary steps.

#### ESN STAFFING

8. The TC forwards the PL for staffing in English simultaneously to the following:
  - a. To the ESN for decision.
  - b. To the SCs for advice or comment.



- c. To the FSN for comment if considered essential.
9. On receipt of the PL, action addressees carry out their own internal staffing as required and then take action as follows:
- a. Each ESN forwards its decision to the TC (info the other ESN and the SCs) in one of the following forms:
    - (1) The PL is agreed as proposed.
    - (2) The PL is rejected and a justification is given.
    - (3) A modification to the PL is proposed and a justification is given.
  - b. Each SC forwards its advice or comments to the TC with info to the other SCs and ESN. When the original PL is in French it is implied that each SC forwards its advice or comments to the TC with info to the other SCs and FSN.
  - c. Each FSN forwards its comments to the TC only if considered essential.
10. The TC then updates the PL to include the decisions formulated by the ESN and the comments sent by the SCs (and FSN if applicable).
11. The TC then follows up with one of the following courses of action:
- a. If the PL has been rejected by one or more nations and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, it is included on the agenda of the next ESN meeting for discussion. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is rejected and placed on a Rejection List.
  - b. If the PL has been accepted by all the ESN, it is declared ESN Agreed, translated if necessary by the NSA, published on an ESN Agreed List and forwarded to the FSN and SCs for comments with a 90- days suspense date.
  - c. If one or more ESN have proposed amendments to the PL, the updated PL is restaffed in English or included on the agenda of next ESN meeting for discussion and decision. Steps 8, 9 and 10 are repeated as necessary until the PL is agreed or rejected by the nations.

#### FSN STAFFING

12. Once a proposal has been declared "ESN Agreed", the TC initiates staffing in the French language. Steps described at paras 6 to 10 are carried out as necessary but in relation to a French language version. SC comments will normally be in relation to proper French equivalency and not on the substance of the PL. If the accuracy of the ESN agreed definition is questioned by the FSN, the PL is returned to the ESN for restaffing with justification. The other nations are kept informed throughout the process but are not expected to comment unless they judge it essential. Staffing by the FSN will continue until:

- a. The PL is rejected by one or more FSN and it is placed on the agenda of the FSN meeting for discussion. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is either rejected and placed on a Rejection List, or presented at the next ESN/FSN Panel meeting for discussion.
- b. Unanimous agreement is reached by the FSN on an equivalent version of the ESN agreed term and definition.

STAFFING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ONLY

13. If a PL is raised but does not affect the French term and definition, steps 8 to 11 and 14 through 18 are followed. The TC is to identify on the proposal that the other language is not affected.

NATO STAFFING

14. Once a PL has been ESN and FSN agreed, the TC should ensure that both versions are equivalent and harmonized. An updated copy is forwarded under an ESN/FSN Agreed List to all NATO nations and for info to SCs with a 90-day suspense date under the silence procedure.

15. Action addressees carry out internal staffing as required and then take action as follows:

a. Each nation forwards its decision to the TC in one of the following forms:

- (1) The ESN/FSN agreed PL is accepted as it is (this may be by silence procedure).
- (2) The PL is rejected and a full justification is provided.
- (3) A modification is proposed to either or both versions and full justification is provided.

b. SCs forward comments only if they judge it absolutely necessary. (This should seldom be the case in view of their previous extensive involvement).

16. The TC updates the PL to include the decisions and comments received.

17. The TC then follows up with one of the following courses of action:

- a. If the PL has been rejected by one or more nations and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, it is placed on the agenda of the ESN/FSN Panel and NATO Conference plenary meetings. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is rejected and placed on a "Rejection List". If agreement is reached at the NATO Conference plenary meeting, the decision is placed on the ROD and becomes NATO Agreed after a 90-day silence procedure.
- b. If the PL has been accepted by all nations, the PL is declared "NATO Agreed" by the TC, and a NATO Agreed List is published.
- c. If one or more nations have proposed amendments to the PL, the updated PL is re-staffed in English, French or both as required until the PL is NATO Agreed or rejected, or the updated PL is presented at the ESN/FSN Panel and NATO Terminology Conference plenary meeting for discussion and decision.

18. Once a PL has been declared NATO Agreed, the TC will amend AAP-6 accordingly.

19. The TC will maintain in his database an updated version of the current AAP-6 edition where all newly NATO Agreed terms and definitions will be included periodically. This numbered modified version of the current AAP-6 edition will be available, through electronic transmission or exchange of diskettes, to all nations for their immediate use, pending the publication of the next edition of the AAP-6. All nations will be notified when the modified version is updated.

### SECTION III

#### CONVENTIONS AND GUIDELINES

##### GENERAL

1. The purpose of this section is to establish the English conventions when developing terms and definitions for AAP-6, Part 2. The French conventions are under the same section in the French version of this document. Proposals shall conform to the syntactic or grammatical rules of the language in which they are written.

##### REFERENCE SOURCES

2. a. Dictionaries (MAS(79) 64/TC POL 31 January 1979)
  - (1) The Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD) is the authorized reference source for the English language in NATO.
  - (2) The "Petit Robert" is the authorized reference source for the French language in NATO.
- b. Other references. When the Concise Oxford Dictionary does not suffice, other references may be used.

##### GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF TERMINOLOGY PROPOSALS (PL)

3. Proposer research and documentation in the preparation of a proposal will enhance its probability of approval. It will also facilitate its study by the personnel involved in the approval process, thereby expediting that process. The suggestions that follow will help originators to better prepare their terminology proposals:

- a. Check with the Terminology Coordinator to ensure that the subject matter is not already being addressed through another proposal.
- b. Search AAP-6 for related terms or definitions to ensure that no duplication, contradiction or other anomaly will result after the approval of the proposal. The proposal should also indicate the impact that the approval may have on existing AAP-6 entries.
- c. Search other NATO publications to ensure that the proposed definition is consistent with the authoritative publication, e.g., ATPs, STANAGs.
- d. If possible, ensure the proposal is not in conflict with terms and definitions adopted and published by international organizations. If such conflicts are inevitable, specify the reasons.
- e. Ensure proposed definitions are written clearly and concisely.
- f. When preparing a definition for a term, if a definition is already available, it should be retained unless it is ungrammatical, difficult to understand or too technical.
- g. Use existing AAP-6 terms, English and French, in proposed definitions when applicable or when translating into the other language.
- h. Provide a comprehensive justification clearly stating why the proposal should be adopted and provide all relevant references to support this proposal.

- i. Ensure that the proposal is agreed by all Services and relevant defence echelons in the case of a National proposal or a coordinated staff position when proposed by an Agency or Command.
- j. A proposed term should be in the singular unless the term is normally used in the plural. This is necessary to ensure entry in the Glossary in correct alphabetical order, particularly when the term consists of more than one word.
- k. Ensure that every definition which is proposed:
  - (1) is suitably qualified when the corresponding term is or may be used in relation to a different definition;
  - (2) correctly relates to its corresponding term, i.e., define a noun as a noun, an adjective as an adjective and a verb as a verb;
  - (3) contains cross-references to other AAP-6 entries when applicable;
  - (4) does not contain abbreviations or acronyms, unless they are listed as words in the COD or Le Petit Robert;
  - (5) does not constitute an official statement of doctrine or procedure although it is to be expected that a definition may necessarily reflect established doctrine or procedure; and
  - (6) does not contain examples unless considered essential for clarity.

#### CONVENTIONS (English)

##### 4. a. Cross-references

- (1) *See* - is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms, e.g., **ground mine / mine de fond** - *See bottom mine*.
- (2) *See also* - is used after a definition to draw attention to terms of the same family e.g., **bottom mine / mine de fond** - A mine... *See also mine*.
- (3) *Also called* - is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definition, e.g., **bottom mine / mine de fond** - A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. *Also called "ground mine"*.

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order in the original language, separated by semi-colons and printed in italics.

- b. Qualifiers. A qualifier is not permitted in an AAP-6 term. Qualifiers may be used at the beginning of a definition. (MAS(TC)86-NATO/1 - 1983 dated 20 July 1983). Example:

Entry with incorrect qualifier:

**pass time (road) / durée d'écoulement**

The time that ...

Entry with correct qualifier:

**pass time / durée d'écoulement**

In road transport, the time that ...

- c. Abbreviations. With the exception of acronyms, abbreviations are not to be used in terms or definitions in AAP-6. Exceptionally, on a case by case basis, abbreviations may be included if the expanded form is not normally used.
- d. Comma
  - (1) A comma is used to separate introductory phrases and clauses from the remainder of a sentence. Examples:
    - (a) "In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation."
    - (b) "An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations."
  - (2) A comma is used to separate items in a series. Examples:
    - (a) "A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft."
    - (b) "The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his areas of influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto."
  - (3) Coordinate (equal-rank) adjectives modifying the same noun are separated by a comma. (If the word "and" can be placed between the adjectives without altering the meaning of the sentence, they are considered to be coordinate). Example:
 

"Vigorous, aggressive troops are needed for the exploitation of enemy weakness in this area."
- e. Verbs. Terms which can be defined either as a noun or a verb should be defined as a verb. The definition should normally begin with the word "to".
- f. Hyphenated words. The COD is the source reference for English terminology, and composite words should be used as they appear therein. Compound words not shown in the COD are those of recent use, specialist terms or temporarily agglomerated words. In this case the rule of thumb suggests that hyphens are necessary if and when confusion is to be avoided.
- g. Use of pronouns "that" and "which". When developing a definition containing these relative pronouns there is no specific rule. However, as a guide, the pronoun "that" should be used to restrict or define a clause, and "which" for non-defining clauses when developing definitions in English for AAP-6. (MAS(TC)143-UK 27 August 1984).
- h. Use of and/or. The conjunction "and/or" is only used when necessary and in accordance with the COD.
- i. Use of numerals. The common NATO rule, which is not to spell numerals is to be observed.
- j. Metric system. The two measurement systems are to be shown to avoid possible confusion. The English system is to be in parentheses.
- k. Quotation marks. The rule is to follow the COD.

- l. Repetition. The term should not be included in the definition, as a term cannot be defined by itself. However, the use of a generic component of the term is permitted if it is already defined in AAP-6 or in the COD, e.g. "standing order - A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled". The repetition of a word in a definition should be avoided as far as possible.
- m. Capitalization. There is a tendency to make excessive use of capitals in English. As a general rule, capitals are to be avoided except where required by the grammar of the language, e.g. for proper nouns, nationalities or for official titles, e.g. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- n. Notes. To avoid including unnecessary detail or extraneous elements in a definition, such indications may be shown after it, when required, preceded by the word "Note".
- o. Mathematical symbols. Mathematical signs shall not be used in place of a lexical expression, e.g. "=" instead of "is the same as" or "+" instead of "plus" or "more".

## SECTION IV

### SPECIALIST GLOSSARIES

#### AIM

1. The aim is to provide a readily accessible glossary for a specialized field. The contents must be agreed by the majority of NATO nations, including one English Speaking Nation, and one French Speaking Nation.

#### RESPONSIBILITY

2.
  - a. Any NATO group or committee may produce and maintain its own glossary of terms and definitions in English and French. However, only one glossary will be recognized as "The NATO Specialist Glossary" for each field.
  - b. Any group or committee wishing to propose a NATO Specialist Glossary for its field will make a proposal to that effect to the NATO Terminology Coordinator through their respective Branch (Tasking Authorities). Provided there is no conflicting claim, the NATO Terminology Coordinator will enter the reference in Part 4 of AAP-6.

#### CONTENTS

3.
  - a. A specialist glossary may repeat terms and definitions taken from NATO agreed documents or international glossaries.
  - b. Where a term and its definition are taken from a source document, they must match exactly what appears in the source. A reference to the source document must be shown in brackets after the definition, for example "(AAP-6)".
  - c. When considered essential, it is permissible to have more than one definition for a specific term; a generic definition in AAP-6 and a more detailed or technical definition for specialist use in the glossary.
  - d. When a definition of a term which appears in AAP-6 is augmented or refined for specialist purposes, the unabridged AAP-6 definition should be included in the Specialist Glossary with its reference shown in brackets after the definition, i.e. (AAP-6), followed by the revised definition which should be preceded by a qualifier such as: "In airborne operations...".

#### CHANGES

4.
  - a. The group or committee sponsoring a specialist glossary has the right to add new terms and definitions to it, amend existing ones and delete those considered obsolete. This is done by proposing changes to that specialist group or committee for agreement.
  - b. The procedures for amending a specialist glossary are as follows:
    - (1) Any member of the specialist group or committee may write to their Secretary to propose a change.
    - (2) The Secretary of that group or committee will then circulate a written proposal to all national delegates and will include it as an agenda item for the next meeting.

- (3) At the group or committee meeting, the proposal will be considered, and will be regarded as agreed if it has the majority of NATO nations, including at least one ESN and one FSN.
- (4) If the Specialist group or committee chairman determines that a terminology proposal cannot gain the approval of the majority of NATO nations, including at least one ESN and one FSN, then it is to be rejected.

#### PUBLICATION

- 5. a. A specialist glossary may be published as:
  - (1) The whole or part of a STANAG.
  - (2) A chapter of, or an annex to an AP.
  - (3) A separate allied glossary with a short covering STANAG.
- b. The specialist group or committee preparing a specialist glossary should bear in mind that actual STANAGs have a limited distribution and carry a statutory requirement that nations should reproduce the contents, together with reference to the STANAG number, in national implementing documents.
- c. For cases where an allied glossary with covering STANAG is deemed appropriate, a format for that STANAG is outlined in the Procedures for the Development, Preparation, Production and the updating of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Publications (APs) - (AAP-3).

#### COORDINATION

- 6. a. An "Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions" is included as Part 4 of AAP-6, and is listed alphabetically by subject matter. As far as possible, these subjects coincide with the titles of the various specialist groups and committees who produce NATO specialist glossaries.
- b. Specialist groups or committees sponsoring a specialist glossary should consult Part 4 to AAP-6 before submitting a proposal to add a new term or definition.
- c. In order to ensure that NATO terms and definitions use a standard format, the guidance set out in Section III, paras 3 and 4 should be followed when changes to any specialist glossary are processed.
- d. It is the responsibility of the custodian of a NATO specialist glossary to inform the NATO TC of any changes so that Part 4 of AAP-6 can be amended accordingly.





ANNEX A TO  
PART 1

PROPOSAL LIST N° - TITLE  
N° DE LA PROPOSITION - TITRE

- DATE :
- PROPOSER/  
AUTEUR : Here state the nation, agency or other body proposing the terminology, e.g. MOD UK, SACLANT, Air Board NSA.
- SOURCE : Reference the source document, letter or report containing the initial proposal.
- PROPOSAL/  
PROPOSITION :
- (1) Details of the proposal e.g. add a new term and definition - change an existing entry - delete an existing entry.
  - (2) Proposals to be in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation to be proposed by NSA.
- JUSTIFICATION :
- (1) Here include the reasons for the proposal especially when a change to an existing entry is recommended.
  - (2) Justification to be in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation to be proposed by NSA.
- AAP-6 ENTRY/  
ENTREE AAP-6 : Include the current English and French versions of the entry to be changed or deleted (if not a proposed new entry), noting the AAP-6 edition used as reference. In the case of an entry not yet in AAP-6, state the NATO Agreed List.
- OTHER SOURCE/  
AUTRE SOURCE : Any additional references may be included here, such as specialist terms and definitions, ISO etc.
- TC COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES DU TC (date):  
As required.

**PART 2****SUMMARY OF CHANGES****1. NEW TERMS**

1209-001	CONFLICT PREVENTION / PREVENTION DES CONFLITS
1209-003	PEACEMAKING / RETABLISSEMENT DE LA PAIX
1209-004	PEACEKEEPING / MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX
1209-007	PEACEBUILDING / CONSOLIDATION DE LA PAIX
1378-001	PEACE SUPPORT OPERATION / OPERATION DE SOUTIEN DE LA PAIX
1382-019	NON-COMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION / OPERATION D'EVACUATION DE NON-COMBATTANTS
1521-005	COMPONENT COMMANDER / COMMANDANT DE COMPOSANTE
1525-001	CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS / CONDUITE DES OPERATIONS
1527-001	MISSION COMMANDER / COMMANDANT DE MISSION - CHEF DE MISSION
1528-001	AREA CLEARANCE / DEPOLLUTION DE ZONE
1528-002	DEMINEING / DEPOLLUTION A DES FINS CIVILES
1528-003	PROOFING / VERIFICATION DE DEPOLLUTION
1530-001	COURSE OF ACTION / MODE D'ACTION - PLAN D'ACTION
1535-001	COMMUNICATION SYSTEM / SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION
1535-002	INFORMATION SYSTEM / SYSTEME D'INFORMATION
1535-006	COMMAND AND CONTROL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM / SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION DE COMMANDEMENT ET DE CONTROLE
1535-007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM / SYSTEME DE COMMANDEMENT ET DE CONTROLE
1535-009	COMMAND AND CONTROL PROTECTION / PROTECTION DU COMMANDEMENT ET DU CONTROLE
1538-003	ADVERSARY / ADVERSAIRE
1540-009	ENGAGEMENT / ENGAGEMENT
1540-011	HARASSMENT / HARCELEMENT
1540-031	SAFE AREA / ZONE DE SECURITE
1540-037	TAKEDOWN / ABORDAGE
1542-001	COMMANDER'S REQUIRED DATE / DATE EXIGEE PAR LE COMMANDANT
1555-009	GENERAL SUPPORT REINFORCING / RENFORCEMENT DE L'APPUI GENERAL
1557-001	DEEP WATER / GRANDS FONDS
1557-002	SHALLOW WATER / PETITS FONDS
1557-003	VERY SHALLOW WATER / TRES PETITS FONDS
1557-004	SURF ZONE / ZONE DE DEFERLEMENT
1557-006	VERY SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES / LUTTE CONTRE LES MINES PAR TRES PETITS FONDS
1563-002	GEOREFERENCED IMAGE / IMAGE GEOREFERENCEE
1563-003	IMAGE MAP / ICONOCARTE
1563-004	ORTHO RECTIFICATION / ORTHORECTIFICATION
1563-005	GEOCODED IMAGE / IMAGE GEOCODEE
1569-001	DISABLING FIRE / TIR DESEMPARANT
1570-001	ANTIHANDLING DEVICE / DISPOSITIF ANTIMANIPULATION
1576-001	ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

**2. DELETED TERMS**

1242-001	ANTILIFT DEVICE / DISPOSITIF ANTIRELEVAGE
1553-003	COUNTER-COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS / CONTRE-COMMANDEMENT, CONTROLE ET COMMUNICATIONS
1555-010	GENERAL SUPPORT ARTILLERY / ARTILLERIE D'APPUI GENERAL
1566-001	COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM / SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DE COMMANDEMENT ET DE CONTROLE
1568-002	AT PRIORITY CALL / SUR DEMANDE PRIORITAIRE
1568-003	BATTERY CENTRE / CENTRE DE BATTERIE - PIECE DE BASE - PIECE DIRECTRICE
1568-004	BATTERY LEFT / BATTERIE PAR LA GAUCHE
1568-005	BATTERY RIGHT / BATTERIE PAR LA DROITE
1568-006	CHART LOCATION OF THE BATTERY / CENTRE DE BATTERIE
1568-008	CREEPING BARRAGE / BARRAGE ROULANT
1568-010	FOUR-ROUND ILLUMINATION DIAMOND / TIR ECLAIRANT A QUATRE PIECES
1568-012	IN SUPPORT / EN APPUI
1568-013	INDIRECT LAYING / POINTAGE INDIRECT

1568-019	NO-FIRE LINE / LIGNE DE SECURITE
1568-020	O-O LINE / LIGNE DE COORDINATION DES OBSERVATIONS
1568-022	PINPOINT TARGET / OBJECTIF PONCTUEL
1568-023	TARGET AREA SURVEY BASE / BASE TOPOGRAPHIQUE D'UNE ZONE D'OBJECTIFS
1568-025	WEAPONS RECOMMENDATION SHEET / TABLEAU D'EMPLOI DES ARMES

### **3. MODIFIED TERMS**

1390-005	COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS / SYSTEMES D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION
1520-005	COMMAND / 1. 2. 3. COMMANDEMENT; 4. 5. COMMANDER
1535-008	COUNTER-COMMAND AND CONTROL / CONTRE-COMMANDEMENT ET CONTROLE
1536-001	STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE / RENSEIGNEMENT STRATEGIQUE
1548-001	AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION / OPERATION AMPHIBIE
1552-002	ADMINISTRATION / ADMINISTRATION
1555-007	COUNTERBATTERY FIRE / TIR DE CONTREBATTERIE
1563-001	RECTIFICATION / REDRESSEMENT
1564-001	CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION / COOPERATION CIVILO-MILITAIRE
1565-001	OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATION / EVALUATION DE L'ETAT DE PREPARATION OPERATIONNELLE
1574-001	AREA OF OPERATIONS / ZONE D'OPERATIONS

### **4. EDITORIAL CHANGES**

#### **Parts 2 and/or 3**

- (1) Harmonization of the word "airbase" in English, in one word in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (2) "block stowage loading / chargement par destination" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "off" and "loading" (offloading) (Part 2) and harmonize in the whole document
- (3) "combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "pre" and "determined" (predetermined) (Part 2) and harmonize in the whole document
- (4) "deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "water" and "proofing" (waterproofing) (Part 2) and harmonize in the whole document
- (5) "offensive counter air operations / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien" : add an hyphen between "counter" and "air" (offensive counter-air operations) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (6) Harmonization of "anti" in English in the whole document : no hyphen in the words that are not in the COD, except "anti-air", "anti-aircraft" and "anti-personnel"; in French in the whole document : no hyphen after "anti", except before "i" and with words in three elements (Parts 2 and 3)
- (7) "compatibility / compatibilité" : in English, add "*See also commonality; interchangeability.*"; in French, add "*Voir aussi communauté; interchangeabilité.*" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (8) "commonality / communauté" : in English, add "*See also compatibility; interchangeability.*"; in French, add "*Voir aussi compatibilité; interchangeabilité.*" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (9) "interchangeability / interchangeabilité" : in English, add "*See also commonality; compatibility.*"; in French, add "*Voir aussi communauté; compatibilité.*" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (10) "nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique" : replace the French definition by : "Organisme chargé de la coordination des activités des centres de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique dans un domaine d'observation donné. Cet organisme peut aussi assurer les fonctions de centre de recueil et d'interprétation pour la zone où il est situé." 1/3/81 (Part 3)
- (11) Harmonization of "%" : in English, change "percent", "per cent" to "%"; in French, change "pourcent", "p.c." to "%", in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (12) "fire support / appui feu" : in French, harmonize "appui-feu" with a hyphen in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (13) Harmonization of "radio" in English in the whole document : no hyphen for the words "radiolocation" and "radiotelephony"; in French in the whole document : no hyphen for the words "radioacoustique", "radioconcentration", "radioélectrique" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (14) Harmonization of "troupe" in French in the whole document for the words "troupes de corps", "troupes de couverture", "troupes de sécurité" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (15) "countermine / contremine" : in French in the whole document, add a hyphen between "contre" and "mine" (contremine) - idem pour contre-miner, contre-minage, ... and harmonize in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (16) "bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale / échelle de distance" : in French, add "s" to "de" and "distance" (des distances) and harmonize in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (17) "control point / 1. poste de contrôle; 2. point repère; 3. point de référence" : change the order of the French terms "1. point de référence; 2. point repère; 3. poste de contrôle" (Part 2)
- (18) "establishment / 1. organisme; 2. tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement" : in the second definition in English, delete the "s" at the end of the word "formations" (formation) (Part 2)

- (19) "diversion / 1. diversion; 2. 3. 4. déroutement; 5. déviation" : change the order of the French terms "1. 2. diversion; 3. 4. 5. déroutement; 6. déviation" and add the English definition n° 6. : "In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. *See also route.*" (Part 2)
- (20) "flat / non-contrasté" : in French, delete the hyphen between "non" and "contrasté" (non contrasté) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (21) "initial point / 1. 5. point initial; 2. trace origine; 3. point d'orientation (air); 4. point de contrôle : change the order of the French terms "1. 2. point initial; 3. trace origine; 4. point d'orientation (air); 5. point de contrôle (Part 2)
- (22) "landing ship dock / bâtiment transport de chalands de débarquement" : add "de" between "bâtiment" and "transport" (bâtiment de transport) in the French term (Parts 2 and 3)
- (23) "mach front / front de Mach - avant de l'onde de choc" : harmonization of the word "Mach" with a capital in the English and in the French in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (24) "militaire - commandant militaire" : in English, add "military governor / gouverneur" before the term "militaire - commandant militaire" (military governor / gouverneur militaire - commandant militaire); move the term and the definition following the alphabetical order (Part 2)
- (25) "military strategy / stratégie militaire" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "multi" and "national" (multinational) and harmonize in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (26) "multi-modal / multi-modes" : in English, delete the hyphen between "multi" and "modal" (multimodal); in French, delete the hyphen between "multi" and "modes" and delete the "s" at the end of the word (multimode) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (27) "multi-spectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples" : in English, delete the hyphen between "multi" and "spectral" (multispectral) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (28) "NBC release other than attack / contamination NBC involontaire" : in the English definition, delete the word "nuclear" and replace it with "nuclear" (Part 2)
- (29) "non-registered publication / publication non-enregistrée" : in French, delete the hyphen between "non" and "enregistrée" (non enregistrée); harmonize in the whole document the use of "non" in a compound adjectivally, without hyphen (Parts 2 and 3)
- (30) "number ... in (out) / nième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)" : in French, add "é" before "nième" (énième) (Part 2); idem Part 3 and change the French term and the definition following the alphabetical order; harmonize in the whole document
- (31) "photomap / photo-carte" : in French, delete the hyphen between "photo" and "carte" (photocarte); harmonize in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3); after the English definition, add "*See also image map*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi iconocarte*" (Part 3)
- (32) "aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "pre" and "determined" (predetermined) and harmonize in the whole document (Parts 2 and 3)
- (33) "cluster / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. grappe; 7. groupe énergétique" : change the numbering and the order of the English definition n° 6 to n° 7 and of the English definition n° 7 to n° 6 (Part 2)
- (34) "communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu" : move the English term and the definition following the alphabetical order (Part 2)
- (35) "division / division" : between the English definitions and the cross-reference, delete "2." (Part 2)
- (36) "end of mission / cessez le feu" : in French, add a hyphen between "cessez" and "le", and between "le" and "feu" (cessez-le-feu) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (37) "form lines / courbe figurative" : move the English definition following the alphabetical order (Part 2)
- (38) "high velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée" : in English, add a hyphen between "high" and "velocity" (high-velocity) and, in the English definition, add a hyphen between "low" and "velocity" (low-velocity drop) and between "free" and "drop" (free-drop velocity) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (39) "marker / 1. 2. marqueur; 3. bâtiment en marquage serré" : in English, in the second definition, put the cross-reference "See gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker." in italics.
- (40) "NATO commander / commandant interallié - commandant OTAN" : after the terms, put the English definition on a new line (Part 2)
- (41) "NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle" : in the English cross-reference, after "*communication system*" delete "*(term still to be NATO agreed)*"; in the French cross-reference, after "*système de communication*" delete "*(terme devant encore être agréé OTAN)*" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (42) "near real time / temps quasi réel (en)" : after the definition, delete the cross-reference (Parts 2 and 3)
- (43) "strategic warning / alerte stratégique" : put the English cross-reference in italics (Part 2)
- (44) "target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif" : put the English cross-reference in italics (Part 2)
- (45) "trim size / format massicoté" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "out" and "side" (outside) (Part 2)
- (46) "unit / 1. unité; 2. unité-unité de dotation" : in French, delete "unité-" at the beginning of the second term (2. unité de dotation) (Part 2)
- (47) "unité / 1. unit; 2. unit-unit of issue" : in English, delete "unit-" at the beginning of the second term (2. unit of issue) (Part 3)
- (48) "charge maximum pratique / safe working load" : in French, after this term and its definition, delete "3. Engins spatiaux: satellites, ou véhicule d'observation d'une sonde spatiale ou d'un missile d'observation. *Voir aussi capacité de transport. 1/11/85*" (Part 3)
- (49) "cimetière temporaire / temporary cemetery" : in the French definition, after "Cimetière destiné à :", delete one line (Part 3)

- (50) "cycle du renseignement / intelligence cycle" : in French, at the end of sub-paragraph c., put sub-paragraph d. on a new line (Part 3)
- (51) "détachement pour mise aux ordres / attach" : in French, between paragraph 2. and the cross-references, delete "2." (Part 3)
- (52) "dossier d'objectifs / 1. target dossier; 2. target folder" : in French, at the end of the paragraph 2., delete a line and "2." and continue with the cross-reference (Part 3)
- (53) "escorte de bout en bout de convoi / convoy through escort" : in French, change the beginning of the cross-reference from "*Aussi appelé*" to "*Voir aussi*" (*Voir aussi groupe de renfort d'escorte.*) (Part 3)
- (54) "état de préparation / 1. defence readiness condition - 2. readiness state" : between the two English terms, delete "-" and replace with ";" (1. defence readiness condition; 2. readiness state) (Part 3)
- (55) "grappe / cluster" : in French, in the definition n° 6, add "x" after "au" (aux); change the definition n° 5 to n° 6 and the definition n° 6 to n° 5 and put them in numerical order (Part 3)
- (56) "identité" : in French, after the term "identité", add " / identify" (identité / identity) (Part 3)
- (57) "ligne des fonds / depth contour - depth curve" : in French, put the term and its definition in alphabetical order (Part 3)
- (58) "opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation" : in the French definition, in the word "vistant", delete "t" between "vis" and "ant" (visant) (Part 3)
- (59) "opérations de transport aérien tactique / tactical air transport operations" : in the French definition, delete one space between "ai" and "r" (air) and in the sub-paragraph a., remplace the three hyphens with the numbering (1), (2) and (3) (Part 3)
- (60) "ordre d'avertissement / warning order" : in French, after the cross-reference, delete the second "*ordre préparatoire.*" (Part 3)
- (61) "orientation / 1. 2. attitude; 3. 4. direction" : in French, at n° 4 put the cross-reference in italics (Part 3)
- (62) "procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure" : in French, after the note, put the cross-reference in italics (Part 3)
- (63) "propagande / propaganda" : in French, after the definitions, delete the italics from the note (Part 3)
- (64) "récupération / 1. 2. 4. recovery; 3. salvage" : in French, in the word "récupération", change the "e" to "é" (récupération) (Part 3)
- (65) "renseignement tactique / tactical intelligence" : in French, change in the cross-reference "renseignement de combat" to "renseignement de combat" (Part 3)
- (66) "signe distinctif / international call sign - signal letters" : in French, in the cross-reference, add "V" before "oir" (*Voir*) (Part 3)
- (67) "sortie de reconnaissance photographique / imagery sortie - photographic sortie" : in French, in the cross-reference, delete "*de reconnaissance*" between "*sortie*" and "*photographique*" (*sortie photographique*) (Part 3)
- (68) "système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire. / nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system" : in French, delete the fullstop at the end of the term "système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire" (Part 3)
- (69) "transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping" : in French, in the word "soien", add "ut" between "so" and "ien" (soutien) (Part 3)
- (70) "série d'objectifs / series of targets" : in French, add the term and its definition : "série d'objectifs / series of objectifs - En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, nombre donné d'objectifs ou de groupe d'objectifs sur lesquels il est prévu de tirer pour appuyer une phase de la manoeuvre. Une série d'objectifs peut être désignée par une appellation conventionnelle." (Part 3)
- (71) "standardization requirement / besoin de normalisation" : after the English term, add "1. besoin de normalisation; 2. spécification de normalisation" and the definition "2. Within NATO, a broad statement identifying the levels of standardization that should be achieved within specific areas of operations, materiel, administration and the related procedures." (Part 2)
- (72) "bâtiment ravitailleur / supplying ship" : after the French term, add "1. supplying ship; 2. delivering ship" and the definition "1. Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le personnel ou le matériel à transférer. (8/9/81) 2. Dans ..." (Part 3)
- (73) "true bearing / azimuth géographique" : in English, delete the term and its definition (Part 2)
- (74) "true bearing / relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai" : after the English term, add the French term "azimut géographique" (true bearing / azimuth géographique - relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai) (Part 2)
- (75) "autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control authority" : in the English term, add "h" between "aut" and "ority" (authority) (Part 3)
- (76) "centrale d'interception / airborne" : after the French term, add "airborne interception equipment - Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception." and add a lin. (Part 3)
- (77) "centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation - sub-collection centre" : in French, delete the term and its definition (Part 3)
- (78) "sub-collection centre / centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique - région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique" : in English, delete the term and its definition (Part 2)
- (79) "circuit de mise de feu / firing circuit - firing mechanism" : in French, in the second definition, add "de feu" between "partie d'une mise" and "qui agit soit ..." (partie d'une mise de feu qui agit soit) (Part 3)

- (80) "interférence radar / radar clutter - clutter" : en français, après la définition, ajouter "fouillis d'échos" entre "Aussi appelé" et "interférence" (*Aussi appelé "fouillis d'échos"; "interférence".*) (Partie 3)
- (81) "interférence / clutter" : en français, ajouter le terme et sa définition : "interférence / clutter - Voir interférence radar." (Partie 3)
- (82) "hauteur-type / optimum height" : in the French term, delete the hyphen between "hauteur" and "type" (hauteur type) (Part 3)
- (83) "hauteur-type d'explosion / optimum height of burst" : in the French term, delete the hyphen between "hauteur" and "type" (hauteur type d'explosion) (Part 3)
- (84) "mouillage d'attente / holding anchorage - laying-up position" : in the second French definition, delete "2." before "Voir aussi ..." (Part 3)
- (85) "par le travers / abeam" : in the definition, add "°" after "090" and "270" (090°, 270°) in French and in English (Parts 2 and 3)
- (86) "point moyen des impacts / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact" : after the French definition, change the cross-reference to read: "*Aussi appelé "point d'éclatement moyen"; "point moyen d'éclatement ~~moyen~~."*" (Part 3)
- (87) "salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer" : ajouter un troisième terme français : "salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer; 3. récupération"; add a third definition : "3. The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse. 25/9/98" (Part 2)
- (88) "recovery / 1. 3. 4. récupération; 2. retour; 4. recouvrement" : in the fourth English definition, remplace "battlefield" by "battlefield" (Part 2)
- (89) "système d'objectif / target system" : add "s" to the French term "objectif" (objectifs) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (90) "tir vertical / high angle" : at the end of the French definition, change "sup." to "supérieurs" and add "°" after "45" (45°); at the end of the English definition, add "superior to 45°" (Parts 2 and 3)
- (91) "taux de consommation / consumption rate" : in the French definition, add "." after "etc" (etc.) (Part 3)
- (92) "low air burst / explosion nucléaire à basse altitude" : in the English term, delete the space between "air" and "burst" (airburst) (Parts 2 and 3); in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "fall" and "out" (fallout) (Part 2)
- (93) "low angle / tir plongeant" : in the English definition, add an hyphen between "low" and "angle" (low-angle fire) (Part 2)
- (94) "earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation" : in the English definition, replace the capital "C" in the term "NATO Commander" by a lower case ("c") (NATO commander) (Part 2); in the French definition, replace the term "commandement de l'OTAN" by "commandant OTAN" (Part 3)
- (95) "emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte" : in the English definition, in the term "periods of time", delete "of time" after "periods" (periods.); in the French definition, in the term "périodes de temps limitées", delete "de temps" after "périodes" (périodes limitées.) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (96) "induced precession / précession induite" : at the end of the English definition, replace "gyro" by "gyroscope" (Part 2)
- (97) "intelligence estimate / appréciation "renseignement" : in the French term, delete the quotationmarks before and after "renseignement" (appréciation renseignement) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (98) "helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères" : in the French definition, replace "commandement" by "commandant" (Part 3)
- (99) "intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité" : in the English definition, in the term "period of time", delete "of time" after "period" (period.) (Part 2)
- (100) "fire-storm / tempête de feu" : in the English term, delete the hyphen between "fire" and "storm" (firestorm) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (101) "forming up place / zone de démarrage - position d'attaque" : in the English term, add a hyphen between "forming" and "up" (forming-up) (Parts 2 and 3)
- (102) "basic stocks / stocks initiaux" : in the English definition, delete the hyphen between "pre" and "determined" (predetermined) (Part 2)
- (103) "strategic level of war / niveau stratégique de la guerre" : after the English definition, add "*See also strategic intelligence*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi renseignement stratégique*" (Part 3)
- (104) "operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel" : in the English cross-reference, add "*strategic intelligence*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*renseignement stratégique*" (Part 3)
- (105) "graticule / graticule" : in the English cross-reference, add "*image map*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*iconocarte*" (Part 3)
- (106) "joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées" : in the English cross-reference, add "*area of operations*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*zone d'opérations*" (Part 3)
- (107) "projection / projection" : after the English definition, add "*See also georeferenced image; orthorectification*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi image géoréférencée; orthorectification*" (Part 3)
- (108) "mine clearance / déminage" : after the English definition, add the cross-reference "*See also demining; proofing*" (Part 2)
- (109) "mine disposal / déminage" : after the English definition, add the cross-reference "*See also demining*" (Part 2)
- (110) "mosaic / mosaïque" : in the English cross-reference, add "*geocoded image; image map*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*iconocarte; image géocodée*" (Part 3)
- (111) "grid coordinate system / système de carroyage" : in the English cross-reference, add "*geocoded image*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*image géocodée*" (Part 3)

- (112) "secure area / zone protégée" : after the English definition, add "*See also safe area*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi zone de sécurité*" (Part 3)
- (113) "designation of days and hours / désignation des jours et des heures" : in the English cross-reference, add "*commander's required date*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*date exigée par le commandant*" (Part 3)
- (114) "booby trap / piège" : after the English definition, add "*See also proofing*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi vérification de dépollution*" (Part 3)
- (115) "G-day / jour G" : in the English cross-reference, add "*commander's required date*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*date exigée par le commandant*" (Part 3)
- (116) "aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef" : at the end of the English cross-reference, delete "*(term still to be NATO Agreed)*" (Part 2); at the end of the French cross-reference, delete "*(terme devant encore être agréé OTAN)*" (Part 3)
- (117) "geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques" : in the English cross-reference, add "*geocoded image*" (Part 2); in the French cross-reference, add "*image géocodée*" (Part 3)
- (118) "improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance" : after the English definition, add "*See also area clearance; demining; proofing*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi dépollution à des fins civiles; dépollution de zone; vérification de dépollution*" (Part 3)
- (119) "command and control warfare / guerre du commandement et du contrôle" : after the English definition, add "*See also command and control protection; counter-command and control*" (Part 2); after the French definition, add "*Voir aussi contre-commandement et contrôle; protection du commandement et du contrôle*" (Part 3)



**PARTIE 3****RECAPITULATIF DES CHANGEMENTS****1. NOUVEAUX TERMES**

1209-001	PREVENTION DES CONFLITS / CONFLICT PREVENTION
1209-003	RETABLISSEMENT DE LA PAIX / PEACEMAKING
1209-004	MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX / PEACEKEEPING
1209-007	CONSOLIDATION DE LA PAIX / PEACEBUILDING
1378-001	OPERATION DE SOUTIEN DE LA PAIX / PEACE SUPPORT OPERATION
1382-019	OPERATION D'EVACUATION DE NON-COMBATTANTS / NON-COMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATION
1521-005	COMMANDANT DE COMPOSANTE / COMPONENT COMMANDER
1525-001	CONDUITE DES OPERATIONS / CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS
1527-001	COMMANDANT DE MISSION - CHEF DE MISSION / MISSION COMMANDER
1528-001	DEPOLLUTION DE ZONE / AREA CLEARANCE
1528-002	DEPOLLUTION A DES FINS CIVILES / DEMINING
1528-003	VERIFICATION DE DEPOLLUTION / PROOFING
1530-001	MODE D'ACTION - PLAN D'ACTION / COURSE OF ACTION
1535-001	SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION / COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
1535-002	SYSTEME D'INFORMATION / INFORMATION SYSTEM
1535-006	SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION DE COMMANDEMENT ET DE CONTROLE / COMMAND AND CONTROL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
1535-007	SYSTEME DE COMMANDEMENT ET DE CONTROLE / COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM
1535-009	PROTECTION DU COMMANDEMENT ET DU CONTROLE / COMMAND AND CONTROL PROTECTION
1538-003	ADVERSAIRE / ADVERSARY
1540-009	ENGAGEMENT / ENGAGEMENT
1540-011	HARCELEMENT / HARASSMENT
1540-031	ZONE DE SECURITE / 2. SAFE AREA
1540-037	ABORDAGE / TAKEDOWN
1542-001	DATE EXIGEE PAR LE COMMANDANT / COMMANDER'S REQUIRED DATE
1555-009	RENFORCEMENT DE L'APPUI GENERAL / GENERAL SUPPORT REINFORCING
1557-001	GRANDS FONDS / DEEP WATER
1557-002	PETITS FONDS / SHALLOW WATER
1557-003	TRES PETITS FONDS / VERY SHALLOW WATER
1557-004	ZONE DE DEFERLEMENT / SURF ZONE
1557-006	LUTTE CONTRE LES MINES PAR TRES PETITS FONDS / VERY SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES
1563-002	IMAGE GEOREFERENCEE / GEOREFERENCED IMAGE
1563-003	ICONOCARTE / IMAGE MAP
1563-004	ORTHORECTIFICATION / ORTHORECTIFICATION
1563-005	IMAGE GEOCODEE / GEOCODED IMAGE
1569-001	TIR DESEMPARANT / DISABLING FIRE
1570-001	DISPOSITIF ANTIMANIPULATION / ANTIHANDLING DEVICE
1576-001	ENVIRONNEMENT / ENVIRONMENT

**2. TERMES SUPPRIMES**

1242-001	ANTILIFT DEVICE / DISPOSITIF ANTIRELEVAGE
1553-003	CONTRE-COMMANDEMENT, CONTROLE ET COMMUNICATIONS / COUNTER-COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS
1555-010	ARTILLERIE D'APPUI GENERAL / GENERAL SUPPORT ARTILLERY
1566-001	SYSTEME D'INFORMATION DE COMMANDEMENT ET DE CONTROLE / COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION SYSTEM
1568-002	SUR DEMANDE PRIORITAIRE / AT PRIORITY CALL
1568-003	CENTRE DE BATTERIE - PIECE DE BASE - PIECE DIRECTRICE / BATTERY CENTRE
1568-004	BATTERIE PAR LA GAUCHE / BATTERY LEFT
1568-005	BATTERIE PAR LA DROITE / BATTERY RIGHT
1568-006	CENTRE DE BATTERIE / CHART LOCATION OF THE BATTERY
1568-008	BARRAGE ROULANT / CREEPING BARRAGE
1568-010	TIR ECLAIRANT A QUATRE PIECES / FOUR-ROUND ILLUMINATION DIAMOND
1568-012	EN APPUI / IN SUPPORT
1568-013	POINTAGE INDIRECT / INDIRECT LAYING

1568-019	LIGNE DE SECURITE / NO-FIRE LINE
1568-020	LIGNE DE COORDINATION DES OBSERVATIONS / O-O LINE
1568-022	OBJECTIF PONCTUEL / PINPOINT TARGET
1568-023	BASE TOPOGRAPHIQUE D'UNE ZONE D'OBJECTIFS / TARGET AREA SURVEY BASE
1568-025	TABEAU D'EMPLOI DES ARMES / WEAPONS RECOMMENDATION SHEET

### **3. TERMES MODIFIES**

1390-005	SYSTEMES D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION / COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS
1520-005	COMMANDEMENT - COMMANDER / COMMAND
1535-008	CONTRE-COMMANDEMENT ET CONTROLE / COUNTER-COMMAND AND CONTROL
1536-001	RENSEIGNEMENT STRATEGIQUE / STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE
1548-001	OPERATION AMPHIBIE / AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION
1552-002	ADMINISTRATION / ADMINISTRATION
1555-007	TIR DE CONTREBATTERIE / COUNTERBATTERY FIRE
1563-001	REDRESSEMENT / RECTIFICATION
1564-001	COOPERATION CIVILO-MILITAIRE / CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION
1565-001	EVALUATION DE L'ETAT DE PREPARATION OPERATIONNELLE / OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATION
1574-001	ZONE D'OPERATIONS / AREA OF OPERATIONS

### **4. CHANGEMENTS REDACTIONNELS**

#### **Parties 2 et/ou 3**

- (1) Harmonisation du mot "airbase" en anglais, en un mot dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (2) "block stowage loading / chargement par destination" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "off" et "loading" (offloading) (Partie 2) et harmoniser dans tout le document
- (3) "combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "pre" et "determined" (predetermined) (Partie 2) et harmoniser dans tout le document
- (4) "deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "water" et "proofing" (waterproofing) (Partie 2) et harmoniser dans tout le document
- (5) "offensive counter air operations / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien" : ajouter un trait d'union entre "counter" et "air" (offensive counter-air operations) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (6) Harmonisation de "anti" en anglais dans tout le document : pas de trait d'union pour les mots qui ne figurent pas au COD, sauf "anti-air", "anti-aircraft" et "anti-personnel"; en français dans tout le document : pas de trait d'union après "anti", sauf avant "i" et lorsque le mot se compose de trois éléments (Parties 2 et 3)
- (7) "compatibility / compatibilité" : en anglais, ajouter *"See also commonality; interchangeability"*; en français, ajouter *"Voir aussi communauté; interchangeabilité."* (Parties 2 et 3)
- (8) "commonality / communauté" : en anglais, ajouter *"See also compatibility; interchangeability"*; en français, ajouter *"Voir aussi compatibilité; interchangeabilité."* (Parties 2 et 3)
- (9) "interchangeability / interchangeabilité" : en anglais, ajouter *"See also commonality; compatibility"*; en français, ajouter *"Voir aussi communauté; compatibilité."* (Parties 2 et 3)
- (10) "nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique" : remplacer la définition française par : "Organisme chargé de la coordination des activités des centres de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique dans un domaine d'observation donné. Cet organisme peut aussi assurer les fonctions de centre de recueil et d'interprétation pour la zone où il est situé." 1/3/81 (Partie 3)
- (11) Harmonisation de "%" : en anglais, changer "percent", "per cent" en "%"; en français, changer "pourcent", "p.c." en "%", dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (12) "fire support / appui feu" : en français, harmoniser "appui-feu" avec trait d'union dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (13) Harmonisation de "radio" en anglais dans tout le document : pas de trait d'union pour les mots "radiolocation" et "radiotelephony"; en français dans tout le document : pas de trait d'union pour les mots "radioacoustique", "radioconcentration", "radioélectrique" (Parties 2 et 3)
- (14) Harmonisation de "troupe" en français dans tout le document pour les mots "troupes de corps", "troupes de couverture", "troupes de sécurité" (Parties 2 et 3)
- (15) "countermine / contremine" : en français dans tout le document, ajouter un trait d'union entre "contre" et "mine" (contre-mine) - idem pour contre-miner, contre-minage, ... et harmoniser dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (16) "bar scale - graphic scale - linear scale / échelle de distance" : en français, ajouter "s" à "de" et à "distance" (des distances) et harmoniser dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (17) "control point / 1. poste de contrôle; 2. point repère; 3. point de référence" : changer l'ordre des termes français "1. point de référence; 2. point repère; 3. poste de contrôle" (Partie 2)
- (18) "establishment / 1. organisme; 2. tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement" : dans la deuxième définition en anglais, supprimer le "s" à la fin du mot "formations" (formation) (Partie 2)

- (19) "diversion / 1. diversion; 2. 3. 4. déroutement; 5. déviation" : changer l'ordre des termes français "1. 2. diversion; 3. 4. 5. déroutement; 6. déviation" et ajouter la définition anglaise n° 6. : "In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. *See also route.*" (Partie 2)
- (20) "flat / non-contrasté" : en français, supprimer le trait d'union entre "non" et "contrasté" (non contrasté) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (21) "initial point / 1. 5. point initial; 2. trace origine; 3. point d'orientation (air); 4. point de contrôle : changer l'ordre des termes français "1. 2. point initial; 3. trace origine; 4. point d'orientation (air); 5. point de contrôle (Partie 2)
- (22) "landing ship dock / bâtiment transport de chalands de débarquement" : ajouter "de" entre "bâtiment" et "transport" (bâtiment de transport) dans le terme français (Parties 2 et 3)
- (23) "mach front / front de Mach - avant de l'onde de choc" : harmonisation du mot "Mach" avec une majuscule dans l'anglais et dans le français dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (24) "militaire - commandant militaire" : en anglais, ajouter "military governor / gouverneur" avant le terme "militaire - commandant militaire" (military governor / gouverneur militaire - commandant militaire); déplacer le terme et la définition selon l'ordre alphabétique (Partie 2)
- (25) "military strategy / stratégie militaire" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "multi" et "national" (multinational) et harmoniser dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (26) "multi-modal / multi-modes" : en anglais, supprimer le trait d'union entre "multi" et "modal" (multimodal); en français, supprimer le trait d'union entre "multi" et "modes" et supprimer le "s" à la fin du mot (multimode) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (27) "multi-spectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples" : en anglais, supprimer le trait d'union entre "multi" et "spectral" (multispectral) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (28) "NBC release other than attack / contamination NBC involontaire" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le mot "nuclear" et le remplacer par "nuclear" (Partie 2)
- (29) "non-registered publication / publication non-enregistrée" : en français, supprimer le trait d'union entre "non" et "enregistrée" (non enregistrée); harmoniser dans tout le document l'utilisation de "non" et son composé adjectivement, sans trait d'union. (Parties 2 et 3)
- (30) "number ... in (out) / nième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)" : en français, ajouter "é" devant "nième" (énième) (Partie 2); idem Partie 3 et changer le terme et la définition française selon l'ordre alphabétique; harmoniser dans tout le document
- (31) "photomap / photo-carte" : en français, supprimer le trait d'union entre "photo" et "carte" (photocarte); harmoniser dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3); après la définition anglaise, ajouter "*See also image map*" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "*Voir aussi iconocarte*" (Partie 3)
- (32) "aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "pre" et "determined" (predetermined) et harmoniser dans tout le document (Parties 2 et 3)
- (33) "cluster / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. grappe; 7. groupe énergétique" : changer la numérotation et l'ordre de la définition anglaise n° 6 en n° 7 et de la définition anglaise n° 7 en n° 6 (Partie 2)
- (34) "communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu" : déplacer le terme et la définition anglaise suivant l'ordre alphabétique (Partie 2)
- (35) "division / division" : entre les définitions anglaises et le renvoi, supprimer "2." (Partie 2)
- (36) "end of mission / cessez le feu" : en français, ajouter un trait d'union entre "cessez" et "le", et entre "le" et "feu" (cessez-le-feu) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (37) "form lines / courbe figurative" : déplacer le terme et la définition anglaise suivant l'ordre alphabétique (Partie 2)
- (38) "high velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée" : en anglais, ajouter un trait d'union entre "high" et "velocity" (high-velocity) et, dans la définition anglaise, ajouter un trait d'union entre "low" et "velocity" (low-velocity drop) et entre "free" et "drop" (free-drop velocity) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (39) "marker / 1. 2. marqueur; 3. bâtiment en marquage serré" : en anglais, dans la deuxième définition, mettre le renvoi "See gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker." en italique.
- (40) "NATO commander / commandant interallié - commandant OTAN" : après les termes, mettre la définition anglaise à la ligne (Partie 2)
- (41) "NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle" : dans le renvoi anglais, après "*communication system*" supprimer "(term still to be NATO agreed)"; dans le renvoi français, après "*système de communication*" supprimer "(terme devant encore être agréé OTAN)" (Parties 2 et 3)
- (42) "near real time / temps quasi réel (en)" : après la définition, supprimer le renvoi (Parties 2 et 3)
- (43) "strategic warning / alerte stratégique" : mettre le renvoi anglais en italique (Partie 2)
- (44) "target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif" : mettre le renvoi anglais en italique (Partie 2)
- (45) "trim size / format massicoté" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "out" et "side" (outside) (Partie 2)
- (46) "unit / 1. unité; 2. unité-unité de dotation" : en français, supprimer "unité-" au début du second terme (2. unité de dotation) (Partie 2)
- (47) "unité / 1. unit; 2. unit-unit of issue" : en anglais, supprimer "unit-" au début du second terme (2. unit of issue) (Partie 3)
- (48) "charge maximum pratique / safe working load" : en français, après ce terme et sa définition, supprimer "3. Engins spatiaux: satellites, ou véhicule d'observation d'une sonde spatiale ou d'un missile d'observation. *Voir aussi capacité de transport.* 1/11/85" (Partie 3)

- (49) "cimetière temporaire / temporary cemetery" : dans la définition française, après "Cimetière destiné à :", supprimer un interligne (Partie 3)
- (50) "cycle du renseignement / intelligence cycle" : en français, à la fin de l'alinéa c., mettre l'alinéa d. sur une nouvelle ligne (Partie 3)
- (51) "détachement pour mise aux ordres / attach" : en français, entre le paragraphe 2. et les renvois, supprimer "2." (Partie 3)
- (52) "dossier d'objectifs / 1. target dossier; 2. target folder" : en français, à la fin du paragraphe 2., supprimer un interligne et "2." et continuer avec le renvoi (Partie 3)
- (53) "escorte de bout en bout de convoi / convoy through escort" : en français, changer le début du renvoi de "*Aussi appelé*" en "*Voir aussi*" (*Voir aussi groupe de renfort d'escorte.*) (Partie 3)
- (54) "état de préparation / 1. defence readiness condition - 2. readiness state" : entre les deux termes anglais, supprimer "-" et remplacer par ";" (1. defence readiness condition; 2. readiness state) (Partie 3)
- (55) "grappe / cluster" : en français, dans la définition n° 6, ajouter "x" après "au" (aux); changer la définition n° 5 en n° 6 et la définition n° 6 en n° 5 et les remettre en ordre numérique (Partie 3)
- (56) "identité" : en français, après le terme "identité", ajouter " / identify" (identité / identity) (Partie 3)
- (57) "ligne des fonds / depth contour - depth curve" : en français, remettre le terme et sa définition dans l'ordre alphabétique (Partie 3)
- (58) "opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation" : dans la définition française, dans le mot "vistant", supprimer "t" entre "vis" et "ant" (visant) (Partie 3)
- (59) "opérations de transport aérien tactique / tactical air transport operations" : dans la définition française, supprimer un espace entre "ai" et "r" (air) et dans l'alinéa a., remplacer les trois tirets par la numérotation (1), (2) et (3) (Partie 3)
- (60) "ordre d'avertissement / warning order" : en français, après le renvoi, supprimer le deuxième "*ordre préparatoire.*" (Partie 3)
- (61) "orientation / 1. 2. attitude; 3. 4. direction" : en français, au n° 4 mettre le renvoi en italique (Partie 3)
- (62) "procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure" : en français, après la note, mettre le renvoi en italique (Partie 3)
- (63) "propagande / propaganda" : en français, après les définitions, supprimer les italiques de la note (Partie 3)
- (64) "récupération / 1. 2. 4. recovery; 3. salvage" : en français, dans le mot "récupération", changer le "e" en "é" (récupération) (Partie 3)
- (65) "renseignement tactique / tactical intelligence" : en français, changer dans le renvoi "renseignement de combat" en "renseignement de combat" (Partie 3)
- (66) "signe distinctif / international call sign - signal letters" : en français, dans le renvoi, ajouter "V" avant "oir" (*Voir*) (Partie 3)
- (67) "sortie de reconnaissance photographique / imagery sortie - photographic sortie" : en français, dans le renvoi, supprimer "*de reconnaissance*" entre "*sortie*" et "*photographique*" (*sortie photographique*) (Partie 3)
- (68) "système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire. / nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system" : en français, supprimer le point à la fin du terme "système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire" (Partie 3)
- (69) "transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping" : en français, dans le mot "soien", ajouter "ut" entre "so" et "ien" (soutien) (Partie 3)
- (70) "série d'objectifs / series of targets" : en français, ajouter le terme et sa définition : "série d'objectifs / series of objectifs - En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, nombre donné d'objectifs ou de groupe d'objectifs sur lesquels il est prévu de tirer pour appuyer une phase de la manoeuvre. Une série d'objectifs peut être désignée par une appellation conventionnelle." (Partie 3)
- (71) "standardization requirement / besoin de normalisation" : après le terme anglais, ajouter "1. besoin de normalisation; 2. spécification de normalisation" et la définition "2. Within NATO, a broad statement identifying the levels of standardization that should be achieved within specific areas of operations, materiel, administration and the related procedures." (Partie 2)
- (72) "bâtiment ravitailleur / supplying ship" : après le terme français, ajouter "1. supplying ship; 2. delivering ship" et la définition "1. Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le personnel ou le matériel à transférer. (8/9/81) 2. Dans ..." (Partie 3)
- (73) "true bearing / azimuth géographique" : en anglais, supprimer le terme et la définition (Partie 2)
- (74) "true bearing / relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai" : après le terme anglais, ajouter le terme français "azimut géographique" (true bearing / azimuth géographique - relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai) (Partie 2)
- (75) "autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control authority" : dans le terme anglais, ajouter "h" entre "aut" et "ority" (authority) (Partie 3)
- (76) "centrale d'interception / airborne" : après le terme français, ajouter "airborne interception equipment - Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception." et ajouter un interligne (Partie 3)
- (77) "centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique / nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation - sub-collection centre" : en français, supprimer le terme et sa définition (Partie 3)
- (78) "sub-collection centre / centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique - région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique" : en anglais, supprimer le terme et sa définition (Partie 2)
- (79) "circuit de mise de feu / firing circuit - firing mechanism" : en français, dans la deuxième définition, ajouter "de feu" entre "partie d'une mise" et "qui agit soit ..." (partie d'une mise de feu qui agit soit) (Partie 3)

- (80) "interférence radar / radar clutter - clutter" : en français, après la définition, ajouter "fouillis d'échos" entre "Aussi appelé" et "interférence" (*Aussi appelé "fouillis d'échos"; "interférence".*) (Partie 3)
- (81) "interférence / clutter" : en français, ajouter le terme et sa définition : "interférence / clutter - Voir interférence radar." (Partie 3)
- (82) "hauteur-type / optimum height" : dans le terme français, supprimer le trait d'union entre "hauteur" et "type" (hauteur type) (Partie 3)
- (83) "hauteur-type d'explosion / optimum height of burst" : dans le terme français, supprimer le trait d'union entre "hauteur" et "type" (hauteur type d'explosion) (Partie 3)
- (84) "mouillage d'attente / holding anchorage - laying-up position" : dans la deuxième définition française, supprimer "2." avant "Voir aussi ..." (Partie 3)
- (85) "par le travers / abeam" : dans la définition, ajouter "°" après "090" et "270" (090°, 270°) en français et en anglais (Parties 2 et 3)
- (86) "point moyen des impacts / centre of burst - mean point of burst - mean point of impact" : après la définition française, changer le renvoi pour lire : "Aussi appelé "point d'éclatement moyen"; "point moyen d'éclatement moyen." (Partie 3)
- (87) "salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer" : ajouter un troisième terme français : "salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer; 3. récupération"; ajouter une troisième définition : "3. The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse. 25/9/98" (Partie 2)
- (88) "recovery / 1. 3. 4. récupération; 2. retour; 4. recouvrement" : dans la quatrième définition anglaise, remplacer "battleield" par "battlefield" (Partie 2)
- (89) "système d'objectif / target system" : ajouter "s" au terme français "objectif" (objectifs) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (90) "tir vertical / high angle" : à la fin de la définition française, changer "sup." en "supérieurs" et ajouter "°" après "45" (45°); à la fin de la définition anglaise, ajouter "superior to 45°" (Parties 2 et 3)
- (91) "taux de consommation / consumption rate" : dans la définition française, ajouter "." après "etc" (etc.) (Partie 3)
- (92) "low air burst / explosion nucléaire à basse altitude" : dans le terme anglais, supprimer l'espace entre "air" et "burst" (airburst) (Parties 2 et 3); dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "fall" et "out" (fallout) (Partie 2)
- (93) "low angle / tir plongeant" : dans la définition anglaise, ajouter un trait d'union entre "low" et "angle" (low-angle fire) (Partie 2)
- (94) "earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation" : dans la définition anglaise, remplacer le "C" majuscule dans le terme "NATO Commander" par un "c" minuscule (NATO commander) (Partie 2); dans la définition française, remplacer le terme "commandement de l'OTAN" par "commandant OTAN" (Partie 3)
- (95) "emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte" : dans la définition anglaise, dans le terme "periods of time", supprimer "of time" après "periods" (periods.); dans la définition française, dans le terme "périodes de temps limitées", supprimer "de temps" après "périodes" (périodes limitées.) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (96) "induced precession / précession induite" : à la fin de la définition anglaise, remplacer "gyro" par "gyroscope" (Partie 2)
- (97) "intelligence estimate / appréciation "renseignement" : dans le terme français, supprimer les guillemets avant et après "renseignement" (appréciation renseignement) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (98) "helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères" : dans la définition française, remplacer "commandement" par "commandant" (Partie 3)
- (99) "intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité" : dans la définition anglaise, dans le terme "period of time", supprimer "of time" après "period" (period.) (Partie 2)
- (100) "fire-storm / tempête de feu" : dans le terme anglais, supprimer le trait d'union entre "fire" et "storm" (firestorm) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (101) "forming up place / zone de démarrage - position d'attaque" : dans le terme anglais, ajouter un trait d'union entre "forming" et "up" (forming-up) (Parties 2 et 3)
- (102) "basic stocks / stocks initiaux" : dans la définition anglaise, supprimer le trait d'union entre "pre" et "determined" (predetermined) (Partie 2)
- (103) "strategic level of war / niveau stratégique de la guerre" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter "See also strategic intelligence" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "Voir aussi renseignement stratégique" (Partie 3)
- (104) "operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "strategic intelligence" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "renseignement stratégique" (Partie 3)
- (105) "graticule / graticule" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "image map" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "iconocarte" (Partie 3)
- (106) "joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "area of operations" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "zone d'opérations" (Partie 3)
- (107) "projection / projection" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter "See also georeferenced image; orthorectification" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "Voir aussi image géoréférencée; orthorectification" (Partie 3)
- (108) "mine clearance / déminage" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter le renvoi "See also demining; proofing" (Partie 2)
- (109) "mine disposal / déminage" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter le renvoi "See also demining" (Partie 2)
- (110) "mosaic / mosaïque" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "geocoded image; image map" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "iconocarte; image géocodée" (Partie 3)
- (111) "grid coordinate system / système de carroyage" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "geocoded image" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "image géocodée" (Partie 3)

- (112) "secure area / zone protégée" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter "*See also safe area*" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "*Voir aussi zone de sécurité*" (Partie 3)
- (113) "designation of days and hours / désignation des jours et des heures" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "*commander's required date*" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "*date exigée par le commandant*" (Partie 3)
- (114) "booby trap / piège" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter "*See also proofing*" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "*Voir aussi vérification de dépollution*" (Partie 3)
- (115) "G-day / jour G" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "*commander's required date*" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "*date exigée par le commandant*" (Partie 3)
- (116) "aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef" : à la fin du renvoi en anglais, supprimer "*(term still to be NATO Agreed)*" (Partie 2); à la fin du renvoi en français, supprimer "*(terme devant encore être agréé OTAN)*" (Partie 3)
- (117) "geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques" : dans le renvoi en anglais, ajouter "*geocoded image*" (Partie 2); dans le renvoi en français, ajouter "*image géocodée*" (Partie 3)
- (118) "improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter "*See also area clearance; demining; proofing*" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "*Voir aussi dépollution à des fins civiles; dépollution de zone; vérification de dépollution*" (Partie 3)
- (119) "command and control warfare / guerre du commandement et du contrôle" : après la définition anglaise, ajouter "*See also command and control protection; counter-command and control*" (Partie 2); après la définition française, ajouter "*Voir aussi contre-commandement et contrôle; protection du commandement et du contrôle*" (Partie 3)

**PART 4/PARTIE 4****INDEX OF NATO AGREED DOCUMENTS CONTAINING  
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DES TERMES TECHNIQUES ET LEURS DEFINITIONS**

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STANAG 1100 Ed. 5	Procedures for visits to NATO and non-NATO ports by naval ships of NATO nations Procédures d'escale des navires de guerre des nations de l'OTAN dans les ports des pays de l'OTAN et non-OTAN	10.10.95 Amdt 4 23.04.01

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STANAG 1162 Ed. 4	Vertical replenishment (VERTREP) operating area marking, clearances and lighting Marquage, dégagement et balisage lumineux des zones de ravitaillement vertical (VERTREP)	03.05.91
STANAG 1176 Ed. 6	NATO procedures for reporting maritime forces of intelligence interest and for responding to incidents of intrusion or harassment Procédures à appliquer pour rendre compte de la présence de forces maritimes présentant un intérêt du point de vue du renseignement et réagir aux intrusions ou au harcèlement	16.05.01 Amdt 1 18.07.01
STANAG 1236 Ed. 2	Glide slope indicators for helicopter operations from NATO ships Optiques d'appontage pour la mise en oeuvre d'hélicoptères à partir de bâtiments de l'OTAN	16.10.98 Amdt 3 19.03.92
STANAG 1241 Ed. 4	NATO standard identity description structure for tactical use Structure OTAN standard de définition d'identités pour utilisation tactique	16.10.96 Amdt 1 22.11.99
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STANAG 1307 Ed. 2	Maximum NATO naval operational electro-magnetic environment produced by radio and radar Environnement électromagnétique maximum d'origine radio et radar au cours des opérations navales de l'OTAN	04.02.97
STANAG 1310 Ed. 3	Design criteria for replenishment aspects of new construction naval vessels Critères de conception s'appliquant aux éléments de la construction des bâtiments de guerre relevant du ravitaillement	14.06.99
STANAG 1320 Ed. 3	Minimum requirements for atmospheric monitoring equipment located in submarines with escape capability Caractéristiques minimales des matériels de contrôle atmosphérique se trouvant à bord des sous-marins dotés de moyens d'évacuation	08.04.98
STANAG 2253 Ed. 5	MGD - Roads and road structures DGM - Routes et ouvrages d'art	17.05.00 Amdt 2 10.20.01
STANAG 2254 Ed. 4	MGD - Navigable inland waterways DGM - Voies navigables intérieures	12.10.78 Amdt 9 14.05.98
STANAG 2255 Ed. 5	MGD - Ports DGM - Les ports	09.08.2001
STANAG 2256 Ed. 4	MGD - Inland hydrography DGM - Hydrographie terrestre	09.12.71 Amdt 10 07.02.2000

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STANAG 2257 Ed. 4	MGD - Railways DGM - Voies ferrées	23.02.93 Amdt 4 20.04.01
STANAG 2259 Ed. 4	MGD - Terrain DGM - Terrain	12.06.75 Amdt 11 14.05.98
STANAG 2269 Ed. 3	MGD - Engineer resources DGM - Ressources utilisables par le génie	14.05.79 Amdt 4 14.05.98
STANAG 3146 Ed. 1	Planning procedures for tactical air transport operations Procédures relatives aux opérations de transport aérien tactique	27.03.85 Amdt 6 15.11.95
STANAG 3204 Ed. 6	Aeromedical evacuation Evacuation sanitaire aérienne	15.07.99 Amdt 3 10.09.01
STANAG 3300 Ed. 4	Standardized aircraft armament terminology Standardisation de la terminologie relative à l'armement des aéronefs	19.07.02 Amdt 1 29.07.02
STANAG 3316 Ed. 9	Airfield lighting Balisage lumineux des aérodromes	18.09.96 Amdt 3 04.04.2000
STANAG 3346 Ed. 6	Marking and lighting of airfield obstructions Marquage et balisage lumineux des obstacles sur les aérodromes	01.10.02
STANAG 3350 Ed. 4	Analogue video standard for aircraft system applications Normes vidéo analogique pour les systèmes d'aéronefs	30.10.95 Amdt 1 26.03.98
STANAG 3412 Ed. 5	Aeronautical information on aeronautical charts Renseignements particuliers à porter sur les cartes aéronautiques	22.10.97 Amdt 4 13.03.02
STANAG 3456 Ed. 6	Aircraft electrical power system characteristics Caractéristiques des systèmes électriques à bord des aéronefs	20.10.97 Amdt 1 03.04.02
STANAG 3501 Ed. 2	Performance of portable filter-blowers for aircrew NBC respirators Performances des ensembles filtre-soufflante portables pour les masques respiratoires NBC des personnels navigants	23.11.90 Amdt 4 24.03.99
STANAG 3530 Ed. 6	Radio and/or navigational aid failure procedures for operational air traffic (OAT) flights Procédures en cas de panne de radio et/ou d'aide à la navigation pour les vols en circulation aérienne militaire (CAM)	30.01.01 Amdt 2 25.02.02
STANAG 3531 Ed. 6	Safety investigation and reporting of accidents/incidents involving military aircraft and/or missiles Enquêtes de sécurité et notification d'accidents /incidents impliquant des aéronefs et/ou des missiles militaires	04.0.91 Amdt 5 28.10.02
STANAG 3591 Ed. 5	Criteria for maximum elevation figure for aeronautical charts Critères pour l'indication des altitudes maximales sur les cartes aéronautiques	21.11.01
STANAG 3619 Ed. 3	Helipad marking and lighting Marquage et balisage lumineux des aires de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères	20.03.97 Amdt 4 11.06.99

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STANAG 3659 Ed. 4	Electrical bonding requirements for metallic aircraft systems Spécifications des liaisons équipotentielles des systèmes des aéronefs métalliques	16.05.02
STANAG 3672 Ed. 2	Indexes to series of land maps and aeronautical charts, digital geographic information, and military geographic information and documentation (MGID) Tableaux d'assemblage des séries de cartes terrestres et aéronautiques, des renseignements géographiques et des renseignements et de la documentation géographique militaire (RDGM)	15.01.97 Amdt 2 08.07.99
STANAG 3704 Ed. 2	Ground resolution targets for aerial photography Mires au sol pour la mesure de la résolution en photographie aérienne	26.03.98 Amdt 1 03.04.98
STANAG 3710 Ed. 1	Military city maps Plans militaires des villes	09.06.72 Amdt 8 05.03.99
STANAG 3739 Ed. 4	Combined air terminal operations Fonctionnement des installations combinées de transit aérien	15.05.95 Amdt 1 14.11.96
STANAG 3740 Ed. 3	Procedures for tracing air transported baggage and missing air transported cargo Mesures pour retrouver les bagages aérotransportés et le fret manquants	05.03.93 Amdt 1 15.05.95
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STANAG 3778 Ed. 1	Performance criteria for honeycomb paper used as energy dissipating material Critères de performance pour le carton nid d'abeille utilisé comme matériau d'absorption d'énergie	05.06.80 Amdt 6 15.10.97
STANAG 3781 Ed. 2	Reconnaissance cross-serving Services mutuels de reconnaissance	19.03.97
STANAG 3783 Ed. 3	Air weapons ranges - Identification of control installations and spectator sites during daylight operations Marquage des installations de contrôle et des emplacements pour les spectateurs sur les champs de tir aérien pendant les opérations de jour	01.06.94
STANAG 3797 Ed. 1	Minimum qualifications for forward air controllers Qualifications minimales des contrôleurs air avancés	26.02.79 Amdt 4 19.05.98
STANAG 3800 Ed. 2	Night vision goggles lighting compatibility design criteria Critères de compatibilité de l'éclairage avec les lunettes de vision nocturne	15.02.01 Amdt 1 30.11.01

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STANAG 3802 Ed. 3	Screwdriver recesses (high performance) Empreintes cruciformes (à fort couple de serrage)	16.09.92 Amdt 1 06.06.97
STANAG 3809 Ed. 3	Digital terrain elevation data exchange format Format d'échange de données numérisées sur les altitudes du terrain	17.11.95 Amdt 1 20.10.97
STANAG 3827 Ed. 3	Minimum requirements for training of aircrew in high sustained "G" environment Exigences minimales en matière d'entraînement des équipages exposés à des forces "G" élevées et soutenues	03.07.96 Amdt 2 24.03.99
STANAG 3828 Ed. 1	Minimum requirements for aircrew protection against the hazards of laser target designators Exigences minimales en matière de protection des équipages d'aéronefs contre les risques liés aux marqueurs d'objectifs à laser	02.07.81 Amdt 9 08.07.97
STANAG 3830 Ed. 1	Aircrew nuclear flash blindness protection Protection des équipages d'aéronefs contre l'aveuglement par l'éclair nucléaire	11.7.84 Amdt 7 08.07.97
STANAG 3836 Ed. 3	Microform Microformes	15.02.88 Amdt 3 26.04.91
STANAG 3838 Ed. 2	Digital time division command/response multiplex data bus Bus de données numériques du type commande/réponse à multiplexage temporel	17.10.97 Amdt 2 03.04.02
STANAG 3865 Ed. 2	Physiological requirements for aircraft molecular sieve oxygen concentrating systems Caractéristiques physiologiques des systèmes de concentration d'oxygène à tamis moléculaire pour aéronefs	24.03.86 Amdt 5 11.05.2000
STANAG 3871 Ed. 2	NATO glossary of aircraft - Aircrew integration (AI) specialist terminology and abbreviations Glossaire OTAN de termes et abréviations spécialisés sur l'intégration aéronef-équipage (AI)	18.09.96 Amdt 1 27.01.99
STANAG 3908 Ed. 2	Standardized avionics terminology and abbreviations - AAP-33 Standardisation de la terminologie et des abréviations utilisées en avionique - AAP-33	22.07.98
STANAG 3943 Ed. 2	Physiological requirements for aircrew NBC defence assemblies used in flight Caractéristiques physiologiques des ensembles de protection NBC utilisés en vol par les équipages	30.04.98 Amdt 2 12.12.2000
STANAG 3946 Ed. 1	Maximum dosage of nerve agent vapour to the eyes acceptable for aircrew  Dose maximale de vapeurs d'agents neuro-toxiques tolérables pour les yeux des personnels navigants	20.12.85 Amdt 4 08.07.97

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STANAG 3968 Ed. 3	NATO glossary of air electrical and electromagnetic terminology Glossaire OTAN de terminologie électrique et électromagnétique relative aux aéronefs	28.10.98 Amdt 1 22.04.99
STANAG 3993 Ed. 2	Air control terms and definitions Termes et définitions relatifs au contrôle aérien	20.12.94 Amdt 1 17.10.96
STANAG 4061 Ed. 4	Adoption of a standard ballistic meteorological message Adoption d'un message météorologique balistique standard	03.10.2000
STANAG 4062 Ed. 4	Slings and tie-down facilities for lifting and tying down military equipment for movement by land and sea Dispositif de levage et d'arrimage prévus sur les matériels militaires en vue de leur transport par voie terrestre et maritime	31.10.2000 Amdt 2 04.09.02
STANAG 4093 Ed. 4	Mutual acceptance by NATO member countries of qualification of electronic and electrical components for military use Reconnaissance mutuelle par les pays membres de l'OTAN de l'homologation des composants électroniques et électriques à usage militaire	22.01.93
STANAG 4107 Ed. 6	Mutual acceptance of government quality assurance and usage of the allied quality assurance publications Accord mutuel d'assurance officielle de la qualité et relatif à l'utilisation des publications interalliées d'assurance de la qualité	30.09.77 Amdt 3 25.02.02
STANAG 4110 Ed. 3	Definition of pressure terms and their interrelationship for use in the design and proof of cannons or mortars and ammunition Définition des termes relatifs à la pression et leur corrélation, à utiliser lors de la conception et de la mise à l'épreuve des canons ou mortiers et des munitions	08.05.98
STANAG 4113 Ed. 3	Pressure measurement by crusher gauges Mesure de pression par manomètres à écrasement	04.06.93 Amdt 1 27.05.94
STANAG 4119 Ed. 1	Adoption of a standard cannon artillery firing table format Adoption d'un modèle de table de tir commune pour l'artillerie à bouches à feu	29.03.72 Amdt 3 27.05.94
STANAG 4135 Ed. 2	Electrical characteristics of rotating alternating current generating sets Caractéristiques électriques des groupes électrogènes à courant alternatif	05.11.92 Amdt 1 27.11.95
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STANAG 4153 Ed. 1	Standard specification for an asynchronous serial data interface for point to point connections and for connection to data networks in NATO naval systems Spécifications normalisées applicables à l'interface de données sérielles asynchrone de raccordement point à point aux réseaux de liaisons de données des systèmes navals de l'OTAN	17.01.83 Amdt 4 18.08.88

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STANAG 4154 Ed. 3	Common procedures for seakeeping in the ship design process Procédures communes d'évaluation de la tenue à la mer en construction navale	13.02.2000
STANAG 4158 Ed. 1	Guidelines for classifying incidents for reliability estimation of tracked and wheeled vehicles Directives en vue de classer les incidents afin de mesurer la fiabilité des véhicules chenillés et à roues	04.11.82 Amdt 2 31.05.94
STANAG 4159 Ed. 2	NATO materiel configuration management policy and procedures for multinational joint projects Doctrines et procédures OTAN de gestion de la configuration des matériels applicables aux projets multinationaux menés en commun	11.09.91 Amdt 1 18.03.92
STANAG 4161 Ed. 1	The optical transfer function of imaging systems - AISP-01 La fonction de transfert optique des systèmes d'imagerie - AISP-01	22.11.82 Amdt 1 22.02.84
STANAG 4168 Ed. 1	Characteristics of hydrogen generating equipment Caractéristiques du matériel générateur d'hydrogène	02.04.85 Amdt 4 25.03.98
STANAG 4170 Ed. 2	Principles and methodology for the qualification of explosive materials for military use Principes et méthodes d'évaluation des substances explosives à usage militaire	16.02.01
STANAG 4193 Ed. 2	Technical characteristics of IFF MK XA and MK XII interrogators and transponders (Part I) - General description of the system Caractéristiques techniques des interrogateurs et des répondeurs IFF MK XA et MK XII (Partie I) - Description générale du système	12.11.90 Amdt 1 05.12.97
STANAG 4194 Ed. 1	Standardized wave and wind environments and shipboard reporting of sea conditions Standardisation de l'évaluation et du compte rendu par le bord de l'état de la mer	06.04.83 Amdt 5 18.04.90
STANAG 4201 Ed. 1	Marking of riot control and training canisters Marquage des cartouches filtrantes pour la répression des émeutes et pour l'instruction	04.03.85 Amdt 1 04.10.85
STANAG 4203 Ed. 2	Technical standards for single channel HF radio equipment Normes techniques pour les matériels radioélectriques à voie unique à ondes décimétriques	31.05.88
STANAG 4204 Ed. 2	Technical standards for single channel VHF radio equipment Normes techniques pour les matériels radioélectriques à voie unique à ondes métriques	30.05.88 Amdt 1 09.05.90
STANAG 4205 Ed. 2	Technical standards for single channel UHF radio equipment Normes techniques pour les matériels radioélectriques à voie unique à ondes décimétriques	31.05.88 Amdt 1 08.03.94



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STANAG 4213 Ed. 2	The NATO multi-channel tactical digital gateway - Circuit switched data transmission standards Centre tête de ligne numérique tactique multivoies de l'OTAN - Normes de transmission de données à commutation de circuits	15.11.93 Amdt 1 24.04.95
STANAG 4278 Ed. 3	Method of expressing navigation accuracy Méthode d'expression de la précision de la navigation	07.06.95
STANAG 4286 Ed. 2	Transducer output Sorties de transducteurs	14.03.90
STANAG 4389 Ed. 1	Terms and definitions covering submarine main lead acid batteries Termes et définitions relatifs aux batteries principales au plomb pour sous-marins	26.07.90 Amdt 1 03.08.94
STANAG 5000 Ed. 2	Interoperability of tactical digital facsimile equipment Interopérabilité des matériels de télécopie numériques tactiques	05.12.86 Amdt 1 25.08.89
STANAG 5036 Ed. 3	Parameters and practices for the use of the NATO 7-bit code Paramètres et pratiques pour l'utilisation du code OTAN à 7 éléments	26.06.86 Amdt 1 19.03.90
STANAG 7010 Ed. 2	Provision of airfield marking information Fourniture d'informations sur le marquage des aérodromes	20.10.97 Amdt 2 19.09.2000

## A

**abac scale / abaque de conversion**

A nomogram for obtaining the conversion angle to apply when plotting great circle bearings on a Mercator projection. 1/7/73

**abeam / par le travers**

Bearing approximately 090° or 270° degrees relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle. 18/08/98

**abeam replenishment / ravitaillement à couple**

The transfer at sea of personnel and/or supplies by rigs between two or more ships proceeding side by side. 1/7/80

**abort / avorter**

1. To terminate a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point after the beginning of the mission and prior to its completion.  
2. To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch. 1/5/73

**abrasion / rayure**

In photography, a scratch or mark produced mechanically on an emulsion surface or film base. 1/1/73

**absolute filter / filtre absolu**

A filter capable of cutting off 100 % by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/1/80

**absolute height / hauteur absolue**

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying. *See also altitude.* 1/7/94

**absorbed dose / dose absorbée**

The amount of energy imparted by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material. The unit is the rad. 1/2/73

**acceleration error / erreur d'accélération**

An error caused by the deflection of the vertical reference due to any change in acceleration of the aircraft. 1/2/73

**acceptable product / produit de substitution**

One which may be used in place of another for extended periods without technical advice. *See also emergency substitute; standardized product.* 1/2/73

**acceptance trial / essai à la réception - essai de recette**

A trial carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance

and characteristics have been met. 1/2/73

**access procedure / procédure d'accès**

*See explosive ordnance disposal procedures.* 9/1/96

**accuracy of fire / justesse de tir**

The precision of fire expressed by the closeness of a grouping of shots at and around the centre of the target. 1/10/84

**acknowledgement / aperçu**

A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood. 1/1/74

**acknowledgement signal / signal d'accusé de réception**

A signal sent to indicate that a message has been received properly. 9/5/2000

**acclinic line / équateur magnétique - ligne acclinique**

*See magnetic equator.* 1/2/73

**acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique**

A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target. *See also mine.* 2/5/95

**acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique**

Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. 1/11/86

**acoustic mine / mine acoustique**

A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

**acoustic minehunting / chasse aux mines acoustique**

The use of a sonar to detect mines or mine-like objects which may be on or protruding from the sea bed, or buried. 1/11/75

**acoustic warfare / guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, the use of acoustic energy to provoke, exploit, restrict or prevent hostile use of the acoustic spectrum and the implementation of any measures taken to restrict its use to friendly forces. *See also acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 13/12/99

**acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures / contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, those actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the acoustic spectrum by countering hostile acoustic warfare measures. Acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures involve antiacoustic warfare support measures and antiacoustic warfare countermeasures, and may not involve underwater acoustic emissions. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 13/12/99

**acoustic warfare countermeasures / contre-mesures de guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, actions taken to prevent or reduce the use of the acoustic spectrum by hostile forces. Acoustic warfare countermeasures involve intentional underwater acoustic emissions for deception and jamming. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 13/12/99

**acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique**

In an underwater environment, actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record and analyze radiated acoustic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiation. The use of acoustic warfare support measures involves no intentional underwater acoustic emission and is generally not detectable by hostile forces. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures.* 13/12/99

**action information centre / centre d'information de combat**

*See combat information centre.* 1/3/73

**activate / activer**

In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function in its assigned capacity. 13/12/99

**activation detector / détecteur de neutrons par activation**

A device used to determine neutron flux or density by virtue of the radioactivity induced in it as a result of neutron capture. 1/2/73

**active / actif(ve)**

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit energy capable of being detected. 1/11/75

**active air defence / défense aérienne active**

Direct defensive action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defence weapons, weapons not used primarily in an air defence role and electronic warfare. *See also air defence.* 1/11/86

**active electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique actives**

Detectable measures, such as altering transmitter parameters as necessary, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

**active homing guidance / guidage actif**

A system of homing guidance wherein both the source for illuminating the target, and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target, are carried within the missile. *See also homing guidance.* 1/2/73

**active material / matière fissile**

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction. 1/2/73

**active mine / mine à dispositif actif**

A mine actuated by the reflection from a target of a signal emitted by the mine. *See also passive mine.* 1/11/94

**active public information policy / attitude active en matière d'information publique**

A policy which dictates that attempts will be made to stimulate media/public interest about an issue or activity for the purpose of informing the public. Interest may be stimulated by press advisories, news releases, personal contacts, press conferences or other forms of public presentation. *See also passive public information policy.* 1/11/90

**actual ground zero / point zéro réel**

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of an actual nuclear detonation. *See also desired ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

**actuate / déclencher**

To operate a firing mechanism by an influence or a series of influences in such a way that all the requirements of the mechanism for firing or for registering a target count are met. 9/1/96

**actuator / servocommande**

A mechanism that furnishes the force required to displace a control surface or other control element. 1/1/80

**acute radiation dose / dose d'irradiation aiguë**

Total ionising radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/3/79

**add / plus loin**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that an increase in range along a spotting line is desired. 1/9/74

**ad hoc movement / mouvement improvisé**

A movement which may occur at any time, for which necessary or appropriate planning data is not yet available. This movement will be partially or fully planned as soon as the required information has been provided. *See also fully planned movement; partially planned movement.* 1/11/90

**adjust fire / 1. prêt à régler; 2. réglage**

In artillery and naval fire support:  
1. A method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.  
2. An order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire. 1/9/74

**adjustment of fire / ajustage observé de tir - réglage observé de tir**

Process used in artillery and naval fire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire. *See also spot.* 1/2/73

**administration / administration**

1. The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy.  
2. The internal management of units. 29/5/2002

**administrative chain of command / voie administrative**

The normal chain of command for administration. *See also chain of*

*command; operational chain of command.* 1/6/84

**administrative control / contrôle administratif**

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. *See also command; control; full command; operational command; operational control.* 1/4/71

**administrative escort / escorteur administratif**

A warship or merchant ship under naval control, carrying a convoy commodore and his staff, serving as a platform for simultaneous communication with an operational control authority and a coastal convoy. 1/10/78

**administrative loading / chargement administratif**

A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troops and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used. *Also called "commercial loading".* 1/2/73

**administrative movement / mouvement administratif**

A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated. 1/2/73

**administrative order / ordre administratif**

An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details. 1/2/73

**administrative plan / plan administratif et logistique**

A plan, normally relating to and complementing the operation plan or order, which provides information and instructions covering the logistic and administrative support of the operation. 1/9/81

**advance force / force d'avant-garde**

A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary

bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support. 1/6/81

**advance to contact / marche à l'ennemi**

An offensive operation designed to gain or re-establish contact with the enemy. *See also approach march.* 1/10/78

**advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé**

An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area. *See also aerodrome.* 20/11/96

**advanced base / base avancée**

A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations. 1/3/81

**advanced fleet anchorage / mouillage avancé de flotte**

A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units and auxiliaries located in or near a theatre of operations. *See also emergency anchorage.* 1/2/73

**advanced guard / avant-garde**

The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to insure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions:

- to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system;
- to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition;
- to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body. *See also main guard.* 1/2/73

**adversary / adversaire**

A party acknowledged as potentially hostile to a friendly party and against which the use of force may be envisaged. 14/10/2002

**advisory area / région à service consultatif**

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available. 1/2/73

**advisory control / contrôle consultatif**

A mode of control under which the aircraft commander selects his own speed, altitude and heading, and has freedom of action to accomplish the assigned task. The aircraft control unit will inform the aircraft of the current tactical picture and provide adequate warnings of hazards affecting aircraft safety. 1/11/75

**aerial picket / avion piquet-radar**

*See air picket.* 1/8/76

**aerial reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne**

*See air reconnaissance* 1/3/81

**aerodrome / aérodrome**

An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft. *See also advanced aerodrome; air strip; air traffic; alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; landing area; landing site; main aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome.* Also called "airfield". 1/10/2001

**aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome**

The range of activities required to restore the operational capability of an aerodrome after non-nuclear attack, including:

- reconnaissance to assess the damage and essential recuperative work;
- explosive ordnance disposal;
- restoration of minimum operating surfaces, including aircraft manoeuvring areas and access tracks;
- restoration of services and facilities essential for the conduct of air operations. *Commonly called "ADR".* 3/8/98

**aerodrome traffic / circulation d'aérodrome**

- All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome
- All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome. *See also air traffic.* 1/10/2001

**aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique**

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path. *See also ballistic missile; guided missile.* 1/11/94

**aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne**

The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. 1/2/73

**aeromedical evacuation control centre / centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command movement control centre and coordinates overall medical requirements with airlift capability. It also assigns medical missions to the appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system and monitors patient movement activities. 1/2/73

**aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment. 1/2/73

**aeromedical evacuation operations officer / officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an aeromedical evacuation control centre, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movements. 1/2/73

**aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes**

A system which provides:

- control of patient movement by air transport;
- specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care;
- facilities on, or in the vicinity of, air strips and airbases, for the limited medical care of intransit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system;
- communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements. 1/2/73

**aeromedical staging unit / hôpital de transit "air"**

A medical unit operating transient patient beds located on or in the vicinity of an emplaning or deplaning airbase or air strip that provides reception, administration, processing, ground transportation, feeding and limited medical care for patients entering or leaving an aeromedical evacuation system. 1/2/73

**aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique**

A chart specifically designed to meet air navigation requirements. *See also aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map.* 1/11/91

**aeronautical information overprint / surimpression d'informations aéronautiques**

Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation. 1/2/73

**aeronautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route aéronautique**

A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map.* 1/10/84

**aeronautical topographic chart / carte topographique aéronautique**

A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; map.* 1/2/73

**aeropause / aéropause**

Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist. 1/2/73

**afloat support / soutien logistique à la mer**

A form of logistic support outside the confines of a harbour in which fuel, ammunition and supplies are provided for operating forces either underway or at anchor. 1/12/74

**afterburning / postcombustion**

1. The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.  
2. The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine). 1/2/73

**after-flight inspection / vérification après le vol**

General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft. *Also called "post flight inspection".* 1/2/73

**agency / organisme de renseignement**

In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information. *See also agent; intelligence cycle; source. Also called "collection agency".* 1/9/81

**agent / agent**

In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report

information. *See also agency; source.* 1/9/81

**age of moon / âge de la lune**

The elapsed time, usually expressed in days, since the last new moon. 1/2/73

**agonic line / ligne agonale**

A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified year date. 1/2/74

**agreed point / repère convenu**

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment. 1/2/73

**air / fusant**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst or group of bursts occurred before impact. 1/8/74

**airborne/1. 2. 3. aéroporté; 4. de bord; 5. en vol**

Adjective used to describe the following:  
1. Troops specially trained to carry out operations, either by paradrop or air landing, following an air movement. *See also airborne force; airborne operation; air-portable; air-transportable; operation; paradrop.*  
2. Materiel specially designed for airborne troops.  
3. Aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.  
4. Items forming an integral part of an aircraft.  
5. The state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. 1/10/2001

**airborne alert / alerte en vol**

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action. *See also fighter cover.* 1/2/73

**airborne assault / assaut aéroporté**

*See assault phase part 2.* 1/2/73

**airborne command post / poste de commandement volant**

A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the control of his forces. 1/6/78

**airborne early warning and control / alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés**

Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning aircraft which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communication equipment for

controlling weapon systems. *See also air picket.* 1/2/73

**airborne force / force aéroportée**

A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations. *See also force(s).* 1/2/73

**airborne force liaison officer / officier de liaison des forces aéroportées**

An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the air force on aerodromes being used for airborne operations. 1/2/73

**airborne interception equipment / centrale d'interception**

A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception. 1/8/73

**airborne operation / opération aéroportée**

An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air. *See also air transportable unit.* 1/2/73

**airborne radio relay / relais radio en vol**

A technique employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communication systems. 1/2/73

**airburst / explosion aérienne**

An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration. *See also type of burst.* 1/2/73

**air cargo / cargaison aérienne**

Stores, equipment or vehicles, which do not form part of the aircraft, and are either part or all of its payload. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

**air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique**

A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography. *Also called "mapping camera".* 1/5/73

**air cartographic photography / photographie aérienne cartographique - photographie topographique aérienne**

The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting

purposes. *Also called "air survey photography".* 1/2/73

**air control / contrôle aérien**

*See air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control area; control zone; controlled airspace; interceptor controller; tactical air controller; tactical air control centre; terminal control area.* 1/2/73

**air controller / contrôleur aérien**

An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area. *See also air control; tactical air controller.* 1/2/73

**air corridor / corridor aérien**

A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces. 1/2/73

**aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours**

A device, not dependent on an aircraft arresting hook, used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its forward momentum in an emergency landing or aborted take-off. *Also called "emergency barrier". See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/11/94

**aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef**

That portion of an aircraft arresting system which spans the runway surface or flight deck landing area and is engaged by the aircraft arresting hook. *Also called "aircraft arresting wire". See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/7/94

**aircraft arresting gear / dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef**

A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted take-off. *See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/1/83

**aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef - crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage**

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear. *Also called "tail hook". See also aircraft arresting system.* 1/7/94

**aircraft arresting system / système d'arrêt d'aéronef**

A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a

routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off. *See also aircraft arresting barrier; aircraft arresting cable; aircraft arresting gear; aircraft arresting hook.* 1/11/94

**aircraft arresting wire / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef**

*See aircraft arresting cable.* 1/1/83

**aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef**

Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means. 1/8/74

**aircraft captain / commandant de bord**

*See aircraft commander.* 1/3/79

**aircraft climb corridor / couloir de montée pour aéronefs**

Controlled airspace of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from a controlled area that may include an aerodrome, in which an aircraft executes all or part of a climb under positive control. 4/10/2000

**aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef**

The aircrew member designated by a competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation. Note: the aircraft commander may also be the mission commander. *Also called "aircraft captain". See also mission commander.* 1/10/2001

**aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air**

A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s). 1/11/75

**aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs**

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, according to an established operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement, and for which there may be a charge. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories:

a. Stage A cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown to another aerodrome/ship.

b. Stage B cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown on an operational mission. *See also aircraft transient*

*servicing; operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement.* 1/11/94

**aircraft dispersal area / aire de dispersion**

An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of enemy air raid. 1/2/73

**aircraft flat pallet / palette d'aéronef**

A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tie-down in an aircraft. *See also palletized unit load.* 1/2/73

**aircraft ground support equipment / matériel de servitude au sol**

Equipment needed to carry out servicing and maintenance of an aircraft and its associated mission systems. 25/9/98

**aircraft guide / guide d'aéronef**

*See aircraft marshaller.* 1/2/73

**aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef**

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another. 1/2/73

**aircraft inspection / vérification d'aéronefs**

The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions. 1/2/73

**aircraft loading table / tableau de fractionnement**

A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft. 1/2/73

**aircraft marshaller / signaleur**

A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground into and out of landing, parking or hovering points. *Also called "aircraft guide".* 1/2/73

**aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs - aire d'attente**

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing. *See also manoeuvring area.* 1/2/73

**aircraft mission equipment / équipement particulier d'un aéronef**

Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfil a particular

mission or task. *Also called "aircraft role equipment".* 1/2/73

**aircraft modification / modification d'un aéronef**

A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced. 1/2/73

**aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef**

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. *Also called "aircraft tie-down".* 1/12/74

**aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef**

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gasses to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. Rearming is excluded. 1/2/73

**aircraft role equipment / équipement de soute**

*See aircraft mission equipment.* 1/2/73

**aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat**

Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness. 1/2/73

**aircraft servicing connector / raccord de servitude pour aéronefs**

A device fitted to aircraft and/or ground equipment which enables replenishing and/or servicing to be carried out. 1/12/79

**aircraft store / charge emportée par aéronef**

Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Aircraft stores are classified in two categories as follows:

- a. Expendable store - An aircraft store normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a missile, rocket, bomb, nuclear weapon, mine, torpedo, pyrotechnic device, sonobuoy, signal underwater sound device, or other similar items.
- b. Non-expendable store - An aircraft store which is not normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a tank (fuel and spray), line-source disseminator, pod (refuelling, thrust augmentation, gun, electronic-countermeasures, data link, etc.), multiple rack, target, cargo drop

container, drone or other similar items. *See also payload.* 1/9/81

**aircraft tie-down / amarrage d'un aéronef**

*See aircraft picketing.* 1/2/73

**aircraft transient servicing / assistance aux aéronefs de passage**

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned and for which there may be a financial charge. This activity is separate from the established aircraft cross-servicing programme and requires that the transient aircrew supervise the correct application of ground crew procedures. *See also aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/7/94

**aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap**

The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings. 1/2/73

**air cushion vehicle / aéroglisseur**

A vehicle capable of being operated so that its weight, including its payload, is wholly or significantly supported on a cushion of air generated continuously at higher than ambient pressure. *See also ground effect machine.* 9/1/96

**air data computer / centrale aérodynamique**

*See central air data computer.* 1/3/81

**air defence / défense aérienne**

All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. *See also active air defence; passive air defence.* 1/3/85

**air defence action area / zone d'action de défense aérienne**

An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/7/93

**air defence area / zone de défense aérienne**

A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided. 1/7/93

**air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne**

The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

**air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne**

A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

**air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne**

The principal information, communication and operations centre from which all aircraft, anti-aircraft operations, air defence artillery, guided missiles and air warning functions of a specific area of air defence responsibility are supervised and coordinated. *See also combat information centre.* 9/7/97

**air defence early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne**

*See early warning.* 1/3/81

**air defence ground environment / réseau de défense aérienne**

The network of ground radar sites and command and control centres within a specific theatre of operations which are used for the tactical control of air defence operations. 1/1/83

**air defence identification zone / zone d'identification de défense aérienne**

Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/2/73

**air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne - zone de tir contrôlé**

A geographical area within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence operations and other types of operations. It may include one or more of the following:

- a. air defence action area;
- b. air defence area;
- c. air defence identification zone;
- d. firepower umbrella. *See also air defence action area; air defence identification zone.* 4/10/2000

**air defence region / région de défense aérienne**

A geographical subdivision of an air defence area. 1/12/74

**air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne**

A geographical subdivision of an air defence region. 1/2/73

**air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne**

The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence. 1/2/73

**air draught / tirant d'air**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the highest point of a ship's structure. *See also draught.* 4/10/2000

**airdrop / largage**

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight. *See also airdrop platform; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

**airdrop platform / plate-forme de largage**

A base on which vehicles, cargo or equipment are loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction. *See also airdrop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

**air evacuation / évacuation par air**

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo. 1/2/73

**airfield / terrain d'aviation**

*See aerodrome.* 1/2/73

**air freighting / aérotransport de matériel**

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air. 1/2/73

**air-round operations system / système d'opérations air-sol**

An Army and/or Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air support missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence. 1/2/73

**airhead / tête de pont aérienne**

1. A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and matériel and provides the manoeuvre space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation.
2. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. *See also beach-head; bridgehead.* 1/2/73

**air interception / interception aérienne**

An operation by which aircraft effect visual or electronic contact with other aircraft. *See also broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception; controlled interception.* 1/12/74

**air interdiction / mission d'interdiction aérienne**

Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. 1/2/73

**air landed / posé**

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering. *See also air movement.* 1/12/74

**air liaison officer / officier de liaison "air"**

A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical air operation matters. *See also ground liaison officer.* 1/11/75

**airlift capability / capacité d'emport instantané**

The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service. *See also airlift requirement; payload parts 1 & 4.* 1/2/73

**airlift requirement / capacité d'enlèvement demandé**

The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. *See also airlift capability.* 1/2/73

**air logistic support operation / opération aérienne de soutien logistique**

An air operation, excluding an airborne operation, conducted within a theatre of operations to distribute and/or recover personnel, equipment and supplies. 4/10/2000

**airmiss / quasi collision**

*See near miss.* 1/8/82

**air mission / mission aérienne**

*See mission part 2.* 1/2/73

**airmobile forces / force aéromobile**

The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation. 1/3/79

**airmobile operation / opération aéromobile**

An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat. 1/11/92

**airmobility / aéromobilité**

A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat. 1/12/77

**air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne**

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel. *See also airdrop; air landed; air trooping; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.* 1/11/94

**air movement officer / régulateur**

An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections. 1/2/73

**air movement table / tableau d'enlèvement**

A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order:

- a. indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted;
- b. designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial;
- c. specifies the departure area, time of loading and take-off. 1/2/73

**air movement traffic section / section trafic des mouvements aériens**

A section located on those aerodromes which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail and matériel. 1/2/73

**air observation post / observatoire aérien**

*See observation post.* 1/2/73

**air observer / observateur aérien**

An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information. 1/2/73

**air photographic reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne photographique**

The obtaining of information by air photography, divided into three types:

- a. strategic photographic reconnaissance;
- b. tactical photographic reconnaissance;
- c. survey/cartographic photography - air photography taken for survey/cartographical purposes and to survey/cartographic standards of accuracy. It may be strategic or tactical. 1/2/73

**air picket / avion piquet-radar**



An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts. *Also called "aerial picket". See also airborne early warning and control.* 1/8/76

**air plot / 1.2. graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air - 3. plot air**

1. A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.
2. A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.
3. Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship. 1/2/73

**air policing / police aérienne**

The use of interceptor aircraft, in peacetime, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of a specified airspace. 1/12/74

**air-portable / aéroportable**

An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which, loaded either internally or externally, can be transported by air with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling by the user unit. Note: the type of aircraft must be specified to indicate the degree of air portability. *See also airborne; air-transportable.* 1/10/2001

**air position / position air**

The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect. *Also called "no-wind position".* 1/2/73

**air priorities committee / comité de priorités aériennes**

A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo. *See also air transport allocations board.* 1/2/73

**air raid reporting control ship / bâtiment contrôleur des renseignements de raids aériens**

A ship to which the air defence ship has delegated the duties of controlling air warning radar and air raid reporting. 1/2/73

**air reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne**

The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors. *See also*

*reconnaissance. Also called "aerial reconnaissance".* 1/3/81

**air route / route aérienne**

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. 1/2/73

**airspace control / contrôle de l'espace aérien**

A combination of airspace organization planning procedures, the resulting control structure and coordinating functions to minimize risks and allow for efficient and flexible use of airspace by all elements involved in air, land and sea operations. *See also airspace control authority.* 20/11/96

**airspace control area / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien**

Airspace which is laterally defined by the boundaries of the area of operations. The airspace control area may be subdivided into airspace control sub-areas. 1/3/81

**airspace control authority / autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien**

The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in his or her assigned area. 1/10/2001

**airspace control boundary / limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien**

The lateral limits of an airspace control area, airspace control sub-area, high density airspace control zone or airspace restricted area. 1/3/81

**airspace control system / système de contrôle de l'espace aérien**

An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. 1/9/81

**airspace restrictions / restrictions de l'espace aérien.**

Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions. 1/7/80

**airspace warning area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne**

*See danger area.* 1/2/73

**airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse air - badin**

An instrument which displays the indicated airspeed of the aircraft derived from inputs of pitot and static pressures. 1/3/81

**air staging unit / service d'escala aérienne**

A unit situated at an aerodrome and concerned with reception, handling, servicing and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo. 1/12/93

**air station / point de prise de vue**

In photogrammetry, the point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure. *Also called "exposure station".* 1/9/74

**air strip / bande d'atterrissage**

An unimproved surface which has been adapted for take-off or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities. *See also aerodrome.* 1/2/73

**air superiority / supériorité aérienne**

That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. 1/2/73

**air supply / ravitaillement par air**

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing. 1/2/73

**air support / appui aérien**

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea. *See also call mission; close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support.* 1/2/73

**air support operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui aérien**

An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support. *See also tactical air control centre.* 1/1/83

**air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air**

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference. 1/2/73

**air surface zone / zone air-surface**

A restricted area established for the purpose of preventing friendly surface vessels and aircraft from being fired upon by friendly forces and for permitting antisubmarine operations, unrestricted by the operation of friendly submarines. *See also restricted area.* 25/9/98

**air surveillance / surveillance aérienne**

The systematic observation of air space by electronic, visual or other means, primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of aircraft and missiles, friendly and enemy, in the air space under observation. *See also surveillance.* 1/2/73

**air surveillance officer / officier de surveillance aérienne**

An individual responsible for coordinating and maintaining an accurate, current picture of the air situation within an assigned airspace area. 1/1/83

**air survey photography / photographie topographique aérienne**

*See air cartographic photography.* 1/2/73

**air terminal / aérogare**

An installation on an aerodrome with facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and processing traffic (passengers, baggage, cargo and mail). 1/7/87

**air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air**

An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

**air-to-surface guided missile / missile air-surface**

An air-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

**air traffic / circulation aérienne**

All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome. (ICAO) *See also aerodrome; aerodrome traffic.* 1/10/2001

**air traffic control centre / centre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre. *See also air control; area control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

**air traffic control clearance / autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions. 1/2/73

**air traffic control service / service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne**

A service provided for the purpose of:  
a. preventing collisions:  
(1) between aircraft; and

(2) on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and obstructions; and  
b. expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic. 1/11/80

**air-transportable / aérotransportable**

An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which can be transported by air, but which requires dismantling and reassembling beyond the capabilities of the user unit. *See also airborne; air-portable.* 1/10/2001

**air transportable unit / unité aérotransportable**

A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement. *See also airborne, airborne operation.* 1/2/73

**air transport allocations board / bureau d'allocations de transports aériens**

The joint agency responsible within the theatre for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theatre. *See also air priorities committee.* 1/2/73

**air transported force / force aérotransportable - force transportée par air**

A force which is moved by air. *See also force(s).* 1/2/73

**air transport liaison officer / officier de liaison de transport par air**

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit. 1/2/73

**air transport liaison section / section de liaison de transport aérien**

A sub-unit of the movement control organization deployed to aerodromes and responsible for the control of service movement at the aerodrome in connection with air movement operations and exercises. 1/2/73

**air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien**

*See strategic air transport operations; tactical air transport operations.* 1/2/73

**air trooping / aérotransport de personnel**

The non-tactical air movement of personnel. *See also air movement.* 1/2/73

**airway / voie aérienne**

A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigational aids.

*See also air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.* 1/2/73

**alert / 1.2.3. alerte; 4. alerter**

1. Readiness for action, defence or protection.  
2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.  
3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.  
4. To forewarn; to prepare for action. *See also airborne alert.* 1/2/73

**alerting service / service d'alerte**

A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required. 1/2/73

**alighting area / aire d'amerrissage**

A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing. 1/2/73

**alignment / alignement**

1. The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.  
2. Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail. 1/2/73

**Allied commander / commandant interallié**

*See NATO commander.* 1/3/84

**Allied joint operation / opération interarmées interalliée**

An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate. *See also joint.* 16/7/99

**Allied press information centre / centre interallié d'information de la presse**

A facility established by the public information staff of an Allied military headquarters to provide the media with timely and accurate information on Allied issues, events and operations occurring within the command and to provide other support, advice and assistance. *See also press information centre.* 1/11/91

**allocation / 1. allocation; 2. attribution des ressources**

1. In nuclear warfare planning, the specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only. 1/3/82  
2. The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or

mission. *See also mission; sortie.*  
16/7/99

**allotment / détachement pour emploi**

The temporary change of assignment of tactical air forces between subordinate commands. The authority to allot is vested in the commander having operational command. 1/6/81

**allowable load / charge offerte**

The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume. *See also load.* 1/6/84

**all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources**

Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies. *See also intelligence.* 1/12/90

**all weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets in all weather conditions, day and night. *See also fighter.* 1/10/

**alternate aerodrome / aérodrome de dégagement**

An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing. An alternate aerodrome may be the aerodrome of departure. *See also aerodrome; main aerodrome.* (ICAO Lexicon (Doc 9294/5 Vol II, 1985). 1/7/93

**alternate escort operating base / base de remplacement pour escorteurs**

A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods of time. 1/2/73

**alternate water terminal / terminus maritime auxiliaire**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centres. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/2/73

**altimeter / altimètre**

An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level. 1/11/92

**altitude / altitude**

The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level. *See also absolute altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; elevation; height; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.* 1/2/73

**altitude acclimatization / accoutumance à l'altitude**

A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure. 1/2/73

**altitude chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare**

*See hypobaric chamber.* 1/10/84

**altitude datum / référence d'altitude**

The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 m.bs); and for true altitude, mean sea level. *See also altitude.* 1/2/73

**altitude delay / retard de suppression d'écho proche**

Synchronization delay introduced between the time of transmission of the radar pulse and the start of the trace on the indicator, for the purpose of eliminating the altitude hole on the plan position indicator-type display. 1/2/73

**altitude hole / cône mort - secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection**

The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the centre of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side-looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot. 1/12/74

**altitude slot / secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection**

*See altitude hole.* 1/3/81

**altitude tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique**

*See hypsometric tinting.* 1/2/73

**ammunition / munition - munitions**

*See munition.* 1/10/92

**ammunition and toxic material open space / parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques**

An area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings. 1/2/73

**ammunition lot / lot de munitions**

A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. *See also ammunition.* 1/2/88

**amphibious assault / assaut amphibie**

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/10/2001

**amphibious assault area / zone d'assaut amphibie - zone de mise à terre**

*See landing area.* 1/7/80

**amphibious chart / carte pour opérations amphibies**

A special naval chart designed to meet special requirements for landing operations and passive coastal defence, at a scale of 1:25,000 or larger, and showing foreshore and coastal information in greater detail than a combat chart. *See also combat chart.* 1/8/79

**amphibious command ship / navire de commandement amphibie**

A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations. 1/2/73

**amphibious control group / groupe de contrôle amphibie**

Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation. 1/2/73

**amphibious demonstration / démonstration amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the

expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to him. *See also amphibious operation; demonstration.* 1/7/83

**amphibious force / force amphibie**

1. A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations.  
2. In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet. *See also landing force.* 1/2/73

**amphibious group / groupement amphibie**

A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of division-size amphibious operation. 1/2/73

**amphibious lift / capacité de transport amphibie**

The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies. 1/2/73

**amphibious objective area / zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie**

A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air and land operations. 1/7/83

**amphibious operation / opération amphibie**

A military operation launched from the sea by a naval and landing force embarked in ships or craft, with the principal purpose of projecting the landing force ashore tactically into an environment ranging from permissive to hostile. *See also amphibious assault; amphibious demonstration; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal.* 14/10/2002

**amphibious raid / raid amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/87

**amphibious reconnaissance / reconnaissance amphibie**

An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal. 1/10/80

**amphibious squadron / escadron amphibie**

A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious assault shipping to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious assault operation. 1/2/73

**amphibious transport group / groupe de transport amphibie**

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships. 1/1/83

**amphibious vehicle / véhicule amphibie**

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. *See also landing craft; vehicle.* 1/2/73

**amphibious vehicle launching area / zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies**

An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles. 1/2/73

**amphibious withdrawal / repli amphibie**

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/87

**amplifying report / compte rendu supplémentaire de contact**

*See contact report.* 1/2/73

**analysis / analyse**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/9/91

**analysis staff / équipe d'analyse**

*See central analysis team.* 1/2/73

**anchor / crapaud**

*See sinker.* 1/11/75

**anchor cable / câble de parachutage**

In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached. 1/3/82

**anchor line extension kit / prolongateur de câble de largage**

A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear. 1/2/73

**ancillary facilities / moyens d'appoint**

Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces. 21/11/96

**angle of convergence / convergence oculaire**

The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus. 1/11/91

**angle of depression / angle de dépression**

1. The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.  
2. In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal. *Also called "depression angle". See also tilt angle.* 1/3/79

**angle of safety / angle de sécurité**

The minimum permissible angular clearance, at the gun, of the path of a projectile above the friendly troops. It is the angle of clearance corrected to insure the safety of the troops. *Also called "safety angle". See also elevation of security.* 1/2/73

**angle of view / angle de vue**

1. The angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to two opposite corners of the format.  
2. In photogrammetry, twice the angle whose tangent is one half the length of the diagonal of the format divided by the calibrated focal length. *See also field of view.* 1/2/73

**angle T / angle d'observation - angle O**

In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line. 1/2/73

**angular velocity sight / viseur à défilement angulaire**

*See bomb sighting systems part 3.* 1/12/74

**annotated print / épreuve renseignée**

A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols. 1/2/73

**annotation / annotation**

A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance. 1/2/73

**antenna mine / mine à antennes**

In naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae which, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

**anti-aircraft operations centre / centre d'opérations antiaériennes**

The tactical headquarters of an anti-aircraft commander. The agency provided to collect and evaluate information; and disseminate intelligence for the anti-aircraft defence, and through which operational control over subordinate units is exercised. 1/2/73

**anti-air warfare / lutte antiaérienne**

Measures taken to defend a maritime force against attacks by airborne weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based sites. 13/12/99

**antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère antichar**

A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets. *Also called "antitank helicopter".* 1/11/86

**anticountermining device / dispositif anti-contre-minage**

A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock. 1/8/76

**anticrop agent / agent anticultures**

A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

**anticrop operation / opération anticultures**

The employment of anticrop agents in military operations to destroy the enemy's source of selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

**antihandling device / dispositif antimanipulation**

A device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or

placed under the mine and which activates the mine when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine. 14/10/2002

**antimateriel agent / agent antimatériel**

A living organism or chemical used to cause deterioration of, or damage to, selected materiel. 1/2/73

**antimateriel operation / opération antimatériel**

The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations. 1/2/73

**antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations**

A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. *See also guided missile.* 1/2/73

**antirecovery device / dispositif antirécupération**

In naval mine warfare, any device in a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism. *Also called "prevention of stripping equipment".* 1/11/75

**antisubmarine action / action de lutte anti-sous-marin**

An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine. *See also antisubmarine warfare.* 16/07/96

**antisubmarine barrier / barrage anti-sous-marin**

The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines. *See also antisubmarine patrol; barrier.* 1/2/73

**antisubmarine carrier group / groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions - groupe hunter-killer**

A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter/killer roles. *Also called "hunter-killer group".* 1/2/73

**antisubmarine minefield / champ de mines anti-sous-marins**

A field laid specifically against submarines. It may be laid shallow and be unsafe for all craft, including submarines, or laid deep with the aim of being safe for a surface ships. *See also minefield.* 1/3/77

**antisubmarine patrol / barrage anti-sous-marin**

The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarines, used when the direction of submarine movement can be established. *See also antisubmarine barrier.* 1/2/73

**antisubmarine screen / écran anti-sous-marin**

An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine. 1/2/73  
**antisubmarine search / recherche anti-sous-marine**  
Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident. 1/2/73

**antisubmarine support operation / opération de soutien anti-sous-marin**

An operation conducted by an antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defence of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information. 1/2/73

**antisubmarine warfare / guerre anti-sous-marine**

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines. 1/2/73

**antisubmarine warfare free area / zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine**

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area in which no friendly submarines are operating and in which there are no restrictions on the use of antisubmarine weapons. *See also submarine action area.* 16/07/96

**antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation / opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin**

The stationing of a screening ship or antisubmarine warfare aircraft between the screen and main body to strengthen the antisubmarine defence in the direction of advance of the formation.

Note: that ship or aircraft is considered part of the antisubmarine screen. *Also called "pouncer operation". See also mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.* 4/10/2000

**antisurface air operation / opération aérienne antisurface**

An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces. 1/3/82

**antisweep device / dispositif antidrague**

Any device incorporated in the mooring of a mine or obstructor, or in the mine circuits to make the sweeping of the mine more difficult. 1/11/75

**antisweeper mine / mine antidragueur**

A mine which is laid or whose mechanism is designed or adjusted with the specific object of damaging mine countermeasures vessels. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**antitank helicopter / hélicoptère antichar**

*See antiarmour helicopter.* 1/11/86

**antitank mine / mine antichar**

A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank. *See also mine.* 1/2/73

**antivignetting filter / filtre compensateur - filtre dégradé**

A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types. 1/2/73

**antiwatching device / dispositif antirepérage**

A device fitted in a moored mine which causes it to sink should it watch, so as to prevent the position of the mine or minefield being disclosed. *See also watching mine.* 1/11/75

**apparent horizon / horizon apparent**

The visible line of demarcation between land/sea and sky. 1/2/73

**apparent precession / précession apparente**

The apparent deflection of the gyro axis, relative to the earth, due to the rotating effect of the earth and not due to any applied force. *Also called "apparent wander". See also precession.* 1/8/74

**apparent wander / précession apparente**

*See apparent precession.* 1/8/74

**apportionment / répartition**

The quantification and distribution by percentage of the total expected effort, in relation to the priorities which are to be given to the various air operations in geographic areas for a given period of time. *See also allocation.* 9/5/2000

**appreciation of the situation / appréciation de la situation**

*See estimate of the situation.* 1/2/73

**approach end of runway / entrée de piste - début de piste**

That end of the runway nearest to the direction from which the final approach is made. 18/12/97

**approach lane / couloir d'approche**

An extension of a boat lane from the line of departure toward the transport area. It may be terminated by marker ships, boats or buoys. 1/2/73

**approach march / marche d'approche**

Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied. *See also advance to contact.* 1/8/74

**approach route / route d'approche**

A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route. 1/11/75

**approach schedule / horaire d'approche**

In amphibious operations, the plan indicating, for each scheduled wave:

- the time of departure from the rendezvous area;
- the time when the line of departure is to be crossed;
- the times when other control points are expected to be crossed;
- the estimated time of arrival at the beach. 4/10/2000

**approach sequence / séquence d'approche**

The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach. 1/9/81

**approach time / heure d'approche**

The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing. 1/2/73

**apron / aire de trafic**

A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft. *See also area.* 1/11/92

**area bombing / bombardement de zone**

Bombing of a group of targets constituting an area rather than a pinpoint target. 4/10/2000

**area clearance / dépollution de zone**

In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk. Note: area clearance is normally conducted by military units. *See also explosive ordnance; improvised explosive device; proofing.* 14/10/2002

**area control centre / centre de contrôle régional**

A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction. *See also air traffic control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

**area damage control / organisation de sécurité d'une zone**

Measures taken before, during or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects. *See also damage control.* 1/2/73

**area interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction - opération de harcèlement**

An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area. 1/6/78

**area of influence / zone d'influence**

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command or control. *See also sector.* 1/3/77

**area of intelligence responsibility / zone de responsabilité de renseignement**

An area allocated to a commander, in which he is responsible for the provision of intelligence, within the means at his disposal. *See also area of interest; area of responsibility.* 1/3/82

**area of interest / zone d'intérêt**

The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his areas of influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto. *See also area of influence; area of operations; area of responsibility.* 13/12/99

**area of militarily significant fallout / zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire**

Area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission. 1/11/92

**area of operational interest / zone d'intérêt opérationnel**

In air defence, an area in which automatic cross-telling of tracks of interest is provided to an adjacent site based on established criteria, such as identity and location. 1/9/74

**area of operations / zone d'opérations**

An operational area defined by a joint commander for land or maritime forces to conduct military activities. Normally, an area of operations does not encompass the entire joint operations area of the joint commander, but is sufficient in size for the joint force component commander to accomplish assigned missions and protect forces. *See also area of responsibility; component command; joint operations area.* 14/10/2002

**area of responsibility / zone de responsabilité**

1. The geographical area assigned to each NATO strategic command and to each regional command of Strategic Command Europe. *See also joint operations area; regional command; strategic command.* 4/10/2000

2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. *See also area of intelligence responsibility; area of operations.* 14/10/2002

**area operations / opérations de zone**

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force. 1/8/79

**area search / recherche sur zone**

Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated information on general or specific situations and/or activities. 1/9/81

**area target / objectif non ponctuel**

A target consisting of an area rather than a single point. 1/2/73

**armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé**

A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems. 1/11/75

**armed mine / mine armée**

A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or

arming delay devices have operated. Such a mine is ready to be actuated after receipt of a target signal, influence or contact. 2/5/95

**armed reconnaissance / reconnaissance armée**

An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e. enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communication routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets. 1/2/73

**armed sweep / drague armée**

A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings. 1/11/75

**arming / armement**

As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness. 2/5/95

**arming delay device / dispositif de retard d'armement**

A device fitted to a mine or any autonomous munition designed to prevent it from being armed for a pre-set time after laying or delivery. 16/7/99

**arming lanyard / fil d'armement**

*See arming wire.* 1/7/93

**arming pin / goupille de sécurité**

A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle. *Also called "safety pin". See also safety device.* 2/5/95

**arming wire / fil d'armement**

A cable, wire or lanyard routed from the aircraft to an expendable aircraft store in order to initiate the arming sequence for the store upon release from the aircraft, when the armed release condition has been selected; it also prevents arming initiation prior to store release and during safe jettison. *Also called "arming lanyard". See also safety wire.* 1/7/93

**army / armée**

1. A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps.

2. In certain nations "army" is the land component of the armed forces.

3. In certain nations "armée" covers all the armed forces. 1/7/83

**army corps / corps d'armée**

A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group. It usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services. *Also called "corps".* 1/7/83

**army group / groupe d'armées**

The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander. 1/7/83

**artificial daylight / jour artificiel**

Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night ... (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.) *See also battlefield illumination.* 1/2/73

**artificial horizon / horizon artificiel**

*See attitude indicator.* 1/8/79

**artificial moonlight / clair de lune artificiel**

Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night. *See also battlefield illumination.* 1/2/73

**artillery fire plan table / plan de feux d'artillerie**

A presentation of planned targets giving data for engagement. Scheduled targets are fired in a definite time sequence. The starting time may be on call, at a prearranged time or at the occurrence of a specific event. 1/2/73

**artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie**

An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use. 3/8/98

**artillery preparation / préparation d'artillerie**

Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence. 1/2/73

**artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie**

An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets. 16/7/99

**artillery survey control point / point topographique d'artillerie**

A point at which the coordinates and the altitude are known and from which the bearings/azimuths to a number of reference objectives are also known. 1/8/82

**aspect change / fluctuation d'écho**

The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying

directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target. 1/2/73

**assault / assaut**

1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.  
2. See amphibious assault.  
3. A short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort or a machine-gun nest. *See also assault phase; follow-on echelon; follow-up.* 1/3/81

**assault aircraft / aéronef de transport d'assaut**

A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area. 1/3/92

**assault craft / engin d'assaut**

A landing craft or amphibious vehicle primarily employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation. 1/7/80

**assault echelon / échelon d'assaut**

The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. 1/8/82

**assault phase / phase d'assaut**

1. In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of their mission.  
2. In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. *See also assault.* 1/9/91

**assault shipping / bâtiments d'assaut**

Shipping assigned to the amphibious task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment and supplies to the objective area. 1/2/73

**assault wave / vague d'assaut**

*See wave.* 1/2/73

**assembly / ensemble**

In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts. *See also component; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

**assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement**

An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships. *See also emergency anchorage; holding anchorage; laying-up position.* 1/6/78

**assembly area / 1. aire de montage;**

**2. zone de rassemblement**

1. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.  
2. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. 1/2/73

**assign / affecter**

1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.  
2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. *See also attach.* 1/7/80

**associated product / produit connexe**

In the context of fuels and lubricants, a petroleum or chemical product used as a hydraulic fluid, corrosion preventive, liquid propellant or specialized product, required for the operation, maintenance or storage of military equipment. 1/10/92

**associated support / soutien associé**

In naval usage, operations in which a designated unit operates independently of a specified force or group, but is tasked to provide contact information to, receive intelligence from and, if authorized, to cooperate and coordinate operations with the supported force. Tactical control of the unit remains with the assigning authority who coordinates tasking and movement of the unit in response to the requirements of the supported force commander. *See also direct support.* 25/9/98

**astern refuelling / ravitaillement en combustible en flèche**

The transfer of fuel at sea during which the receiving ship(s) keep(s) station astern of the delivering ship. 1/3/81

**astro altitude / hauteur astronomique**

The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body. 1/11/75

**astro compass / astrocompas**

An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies. 1/2/75

**astronomical twilight / crépuscule astronomique**

*See twilight.* 1/1/73

**astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur**

A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude. 1/1/73

**asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile**

A person who invokes the protection of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees before the national authorities of a State and claims persecution to gain official refugee status in that country. *See also evacuee; internally displaced person; refugee.* 4/10/2000

**asymmetrical sweep / drague dissymétrique**

A sweep whose swept path under conditions of no wind or cross-tide is not equally spaced either side of the sweeper's track. 1/11/75

**at my command / à mon commandement**

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire. 1/11/75

**atomic demolition munition / charge nucléaire statique**

A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition. 1/3/82

**atomic weapon / arme atomique**

*See nuclear weapon.* 1/2/73

**attach / détachement pour mise aux ordres - mise aux ordres**

1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed in the attachment order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereafter as he does over the units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.  
2. To detail individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, i.e., attach for quarters and rations, attach for flying duty. *See also assign.* 1/3/81

**attack group / groupe d'assaut**

A subordinate task organization of the navy forces of an amphibious task force. It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land and initially support a landing group. 1/2/73



**attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque**

A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets. 1/11/85

**attack position / position d'attaque - zone de démarrage**

*See forming up place.* 1/3/82

**attenuation / atténuation**

1. Decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e. the inverse square of distance effect.  
2. In mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases.  
3. In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object of surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background. *Also called "tone down".* 1/11/91

**attenuation factor / facteur d'atténuation**

The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material. This is the reciprocal of the transmission factor. 1/2/73

**attitude / orientation**

1. The position of a body as determined by the inclination of the axes to some frame of reference. If not otherwise specified, this frame of reference is fixed to the earth.  
2. The grid bearing of the long axis of a target area.  
3. *See intelligence cycle.* 1/1/83

**attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette**

An instrument which displays the attitude of the aircraft by reference to sources of information which may be contained within the instrument or be external to it. When the sources of information are self-contained, the instrument may be referred to as an artificial horizon. 1/3/79

**attrition / attrition - usure**

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel. 1/2/73

**attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition**

In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

**attrition rate / taux d'attrition - taux d'usure**

A factor, normally expressed as a percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time. 1/2/73

**attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition**

The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible. 1/8/76

**augmentation force / force d'appoint**

Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces. *See also reinforcing force.* 1/7/87

**authentic document / document authentique**

A document bearing a signature or seal attesting that it is genuine and official. If it is an enemy document, it may have been prepared for purposes of deception and the accuracy of such document, even though authenticated, must be confirmed by other information, such as conditions of capture. 1/2/73

**authentication / authentification**

1. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official.  
2. A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions. 1/2/73

**authenticator / signe d'authentification**

A letter, number or group of letters and/or numbers, attesting to the authenticity of a transmission, a message or data, or to the identity of a net, station or user. 9/5/00

**automated data handling / traitement et transmission automatique de données**

*See automatic data handling.* 1/12/74

**automatic data handling / traitement et transmission automatique des données**

A generalization of automatic data processing to include the aspect of data transfer. *Also called "automated data handling".* 1/12/74

**automatic flight control system / système de contrôle automatique de vol**

A system which includes all equipment to control automatically the flight of an aircraft or missile to a path or attitude described by references internal or external to the aircraft or missile. 1/2/73

**automatic search jammer / brouilleur à poursuite automatique**

An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics. *Also called "search jammer".* 1/2/73

**automatic toss / lancement automatique en cabré**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the toss bombing manoeuvre of an aircraft is controlled automatically. 1/1/73

**autonomous operation / opération autonome**

One mode of operation of a unit in which the unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. This mode may be either directed by higher authority or result from a loss of all means of communication. 1/2/73

**auxiliary contours / courbe auxiliaire**

Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval. 1/2/73

**available supply rate / taux de ravitaillement consenti**

The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period. 1/10/84

**average heading / cap moyen**

The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time. 1/1/73

**average speed / vitesse moyenne**

The average distance travelled per hour calculated over the whole journey excluding specifically ordered halts. 1/1/70

**aviation medicine / médecine aéronautique**

The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight. 1/2/73

**axial route / pénétrante**

A route running through the rear area and into the forward area. *See also route.* 1/2/73

**axis / axe**

In land warfare, the general direction of movement, planned or achieved, usually between assigned boundaries. 1/2/89

**azimuth angle / angle d'azimut**

An angle measured clockwise in the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line. 1/2/73

**azimuth guidance / guidage  
directionnel**

Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track. 1/10/80

**azimuth resolution / pouvoir  
séparateur en azimuth**

The ability of radar equipment to separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a reference point. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the reference point. 1/3/81

## B

**backfilling / reemplètement**

The use of reserves, individually or collectively, to undertake the duties of regulars deployed forward to a theatre of operations. 1/10/2001

**background count / effet parasite de fond**

The evidence or effect on a detector of radiation, other than that which it is desired to detect, caused by any agency. In connection with health protection, the background count usually includes radiations produced by naturally occurring radioactivity and cosmic rays. 1/2/73

**background radiation / radioactivité naturelle**

Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surrounding to which individuals are always exposed. 1/2/73

**back tell / transfert descendant**

*See track telling.* 1/2/73

**back-up / renvoi au verso**

In cartography, an image printed on the reverse side of a map sheet already printed on one side. Also the printing of such images. 1/2/73

**balance station zero / plan de référence - centrage zéro**

*See reference datum.* 1/11/68

**bale cubic capacity / capacité volumétrique en balles**

The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the bale cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship. 1/2/73

**balisage / balisage de circulation routière**

The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day-time speed, under blackout conditions. 1/2/73

**ballistic missile / missile balistique**

A missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. *See also aerodynamic missile; guided missile.* 4/10/2000

**ballistics / balistique**

The science or art that deals with the motion, behaviour, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force. 1/12/74

**ballistic trajectory / trajectoire balistique**

The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag. 1/2/73

**balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon**

In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes. 1/12/74

**bank angle / angle d'inclinaison**

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis. 1/1/80

**barometric altitude / altitude barométrique**

The altitude determined by a barometric altimeter by reference to a pressure level and calculated according to the standard atmosphere laws. *See also altitude.* 1/11/94

**barrage fire / tir de barrage**

Fire which is designed to fill a volume of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target. *See also fire part 3.* 1/2/73

**barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage**

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies. *See also jamming.* 1/3/73

**barrier / système d'obstacles**

A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to detect, channel, direct, restrict, delay or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time and equipment on the opposing force. *See also antisubmarine barrier.* 1/11/91

**barrier restricted area / zone d'obstacles réglementée**

An area declared by an authorized commander where manoeuvre of friendly forces must not be hindered by barriers. Restrictions imposed may include a complete ban on the -

placement of obstacles in certain areas for specified periods. 9/1/96

**bar scale / échelle des distances - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire**

*See graphic scale.* 1/3/73

**base / 1. base; 2. base de départ - base de feux**

1. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. *See also emergency fleet operating base; establishment.*
2. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 1/3/73

**base development / aménagement d'une base**

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations. 1/3/73

**base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot**

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base. 1/3/73

**base fuze / fusée de culot**

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb. *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

**baseline / 1. 2. base géodésique; 3. base de radionavigation; 4. base de triangulation**

1. In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.
2. In photogrammetry, the line between the principal points of two consecutive vertical air photographs. It is usually measured on one photograph after the principal point of the other has been transferred.
3. In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.
4. In triangulation, the side of one of a series of coordinated triangles the length of which is measured with prescribed accuracy and precision and from which lengths of the other triangle sides are obtained by computation. 1/11/94

**base map / carte de base**

A map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data of specialized nature are compiled or overprinted. Also a map containing all the information from which maps showing specialized information can be prepared. *See also chart base.* 1/3/74

**base map symbol / symbole de carte de base**

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart. *Also called "base symbol".* 1/3/73

**base surge / nuage de base**

A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid. 1/3/73

**base symbol / symbole de base**

*See base map symbol.* 1/3/73

**basic intelligence / renseignement de base - renseignement de documentation**

Intelligence, on any subject, which may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence. *See also current intelligence; information; intelligence.* 1/11/94

**basic load / dotation initiale**

The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. 1/3/81

**basic military route network / réseau routier militaire de base**

Axial, lateral, and connecting routes designated in peacetime by the host nation to meet the anticipated military movements and transport requirements, both Allied and national. 1/3/79

**basic stocks / stocks initiaux**

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial predetermined period. *See also stock; sustaining stocks.* 1/2/88

**basic stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire**

The probability, expressed as a percentage, of a single vehicle being stopped by mines while attempting to cross a minefield. 1/12/79

**bathymetric contour / courbe bathymétrique**

*See depth contour.* 1/3/73

**battery / batterie**

1. Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.
2. All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights or missile launchers of the same size or calibre or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity. 1/3/73

**battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie**

The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level. 1/11/75

**battle casualty / perte au combat**

Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission. *See also casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.* 1/6/89

**battle damage repair / réparation au combat**

Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. 1/6/89

**battlefield illumination / éclairage du champ de bataille**

The lighting of the battle area by artificial light either visible or invisible to the naked eye. *See also artificial daylight; artificial moonlight; indirect illumination.* 1/3/82

**battlefield psychological activities / activités psychologiques du champ de bataille**

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of combat operations and designed to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in achievement of operational and tactical objectives. 16/7/99

**battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille**

Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence. *See also surveillance.* 1/8/79

**beach capacity / capacité de plage**

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day. *See also port capacity.* 1/3/73

**beach group / élément de plage - groupe de plage**

*See shore party.* 1/8/79

**beachhead / tête de pont - tête de plage**

A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore which, when seized and held, provides for the continuous landing of troops and matériel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore. *See also airhead; bridgehead.* 1/12/93

**beach minefield / champ de mines antidébarquement**

A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach. *See also minefield* 1/11/77

**beach reserves / réserves de plage**

In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas. 1/3/92

**beacon / balise**

*See also crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

**beam rider / guidé sur faisceau**

A missile guided by radar or radio beam. 1/3/73

**bearing / azimut - relèvement**

The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction. 9/1/96

**before-flight inspection / préparation pour le vol**

Preflight check to ensure general aircraft safety and that disposable loads, e.g., fuel and armament equipment, etc., are correctly adjusted for the particular operation or sortie. *Commonly called "preflight inspection".* 1/4/90

**bilateral infrastructure / infrastructure bilatérale**

Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another). *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

**bi-margin format / carte à deux marges**

The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally north and east, thus leaving two margins only. 1/3/73

**binary chemical munition / munition chimique binaire**

A munition in which chemical substances, held in separate containers, react when mixed or combined as a result of being fired, launched or otherwise initiated to produce a chemical agent. *See also chemical ammunition; multi-agent munition; munition.* 1/11/91

**binding / chargement sur palette**

The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet. *See also palletized unit load.* 1/3/73

**biological agent / agent biologique**

A micro-organism which causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel. *See also biological environment; biological operation; biological weapon; chemical agent.* 1/3/73

**biological ammunition / munition biologique**

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent. 1/3/92

**biological defence / défense biologique**

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents. 1/10/92

**biological environment / environnement biologique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons. *See also biological agent.* 1/11/90

**biological operation / opération biologique**

Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Also called "biological warfare". See also biological agent.* 1/3/73

**biological warfare / guerre biologique**  
*See biological operation.* 1/3/73

**biological weapon / arme biologique**

An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. *See also biological agent.* 1/3/73

**blast / souffle**

The brief and rapid movement of air, vapour or fluid away from a centre of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. This term is commonly used for

"explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished. 1/3/73

**blast wave / onde de souffle**

Wave created by the rapid expansion of hot gases in the atmosphere which results from an explosion. The blast wave is initially a shock wave which subsequently decays into a sound wave. *See also shock wave.* 1/10/92

**blast wave diffraction / diffraction de l'onde de souffle**

The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave. *See also blast wave; shock wave.* 16/7/99

**bleeding edge / champ vif**

That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet. 1/8/79

**blind bombing zone / zone de bombardement sans restriction**

A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces. 1/3/73

**blip / spot**

The luminous image of an object on a visual display. 2/5/95

**blister agent / agent vésicant**

A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. *Also called "vesicant agent".* 1/8/76

**blocking and chocking / calage**

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit. 1/3/73

**blocking position / position d'arrêt**

A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent his advance in a given direction. 1/6/78

**block stowage loading / chargement par destination**

A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid offloading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

**block time / temps bloc à bloc**

The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take-up of moorings after the flight. 1/3/73

**blood agent / hémotoxique**

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. 1/11/91

**blowback / 1. fuite de gaz vers l'arrière; 2. pression des gaz vers l'arrière**

1. Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge case or a faulty primer.

2. Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock-mechanism. 1/3/73

**blue commander / commandant bleu**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

**blue forces / forces bleues**

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises. *See also force(s).* 1/10/80

**blue key / fond bleu actinique**

A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *See also drawing key; key.* 1/3/73

**boat lane / couloir de débarquement**

A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of a boat lane is determined by the length of the corresponding beach. 1/3/73

**boattail / tronçon de queue**

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag. 1/3/73

**boat wave / vague d'embarcations**

*See wave.* 1/3/73

**body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte**

That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines. 1/3/73

**bombing angle / angle de bombardement**

The angle between the vertical and a line joining the aircraft to what would be the point of impact of a bomb released from it at that instant. 1/3/73

**bombing errors / écarts de bombardement**

1. 50 % Circular Error - The radius of a circle, with the centre at a desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
2. 50 % Deflection Error - Half the distance between two lines, drawn parallel to the aircraft's track and equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.  
3. 50 % Range Error - Half the distance between two lines drawn perpendicular to the aircraft's track equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact. (Note: above errors should imply overall errors unless otherwise stipulated by inclusion of the word "Random" or "Systematic" as necessary.) 1/3/73

**bombing height / hauteur de bombardement**

In air operations, the height above ground level at which the aircraft is flying at the moment of ordnance release. Bombing heights are classified as follows:

very low: below 100 feet;  
low: from 100 to 2,000 feet;  
medium: from 2,000 to 10,000 feet;  
high: from 10,000 to 50,000 feet;  
very high: 50,000 feet and above. 1/1/83

**bombing run / passage de bombardement**

In air bombing, that part of the flight that begins, normally from an initial point, with the approach to the target, includes target acquisition, and ends normally at the weapon release point. 1/11/83

**bomb release line / ligne de largage de bombes**

An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective. 1/3/73

**bomb release point / point de largage de bombes**

The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation. 1/3/73

**bomb sighting systems / viseurs de bombardement**

1. Vector sights - Sighting systems using the vector principle and incorporating a mechanical representation of the vectors of the bombing triangle.  
a. Pre-set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and wind are set manually on the bomb sight.  
b. Continuously set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and drift are automatically and continuously updated.  
2. Tachometric or synchronous sights - Sighting systems which automatically release the bomb at the correct bombing angle by maintaining the sight line on the target, thus determining the speed relative to the target and in some cases the track through the target.  
3. Angular velocity sight - A sighting system in which the correct release point is determined when the angular velocity of the target relative to the bomb aimer reaches a precomputed value. 1/12/76

**bonding / métallisation**

In electrical engineering, the process of connecting together metal parts so that they make low resistance electrical contact for direct current and lower frequency alternating currents. *See also earthing; grounding.* 1/10/80

**booby trap / piège**

A device designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure, which functions when a person disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act. *See also proofing.* 1/10/2001

**booster / 1. propulseur d'appoint; 2. renforteur d'amorçage**

1. An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain, or consist of, one or more units. *See also charge.*  
2. A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling. 1/1/91

**border / marge intérieure**

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework. 1/3/73

**border break / crevé**

A cartographic technique used when it is required to extend a portion of the cartographic detail of a map or chart beyond the sheetlines into the margin. 1/3/73

**border crosser / frontalier**

An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes. 1/3/73

**boresafe fuze / fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme**

Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon. *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

**bottom mine / mine de fond**

A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. *Also called "ground mine".* *See also mine.* 1/12/76

**bottom sweep / drague de fond**

A sweep, either wire or chain, used either to sweep mines close to the bottom or to remove mines from a channel by dragging. 1/12/76

**bound / bond**

In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire. 1/9/91

**boundary / limite**

In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined. 1/6/78

**boundary disclaimer / non-reconnaissance de frontière**

A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation. 1/3/73

**bouquet mine / mine bouquet**

In naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**bracketing / réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation**

A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained. 1/3/73

**branch / branche**

Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area. *See also cell; division; section.* 1/7/88

**breakaway / séparation de l'onde de choc**

The onset of a condition in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

**break-off position / point de séparation**

The position at which a leaver or leaver section breaks off from the main convoy to proceed to a different destination. 1/3/79

**break-up / éclatement**

1. In detection by radar, the separation of one solid return into a number of individual returns which correspond to the various objects or structure groupings. This separation is contingent upon a number of factors including range, beam width, gain setting, object size and distance between objects.  
2. In imagery interpretation, the result of magnification or enlargement which causes the imaged item to lose its identity and the resultant presentation to become a random series of tonal impressions. *Also called "split-up".* 1/12/74

**brevity code / code abrégé - code condensé**

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. 1/3/73

**bridgehead / tête de pont**

An area of ground, in a territory occupied or threatened by the enemy, which must be held or at least controlled, so as to permit the continuous embarkation, landing or crossing of troops and material, and/or to provide manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent operations. *See also airhead; beachhead.* 1/3/82

**bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont**

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. *See also objective area.* 1/3/73

**briefing / exposé**

The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information. 4/10/2000

**broadcast-controlled air interception / interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air**

An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control. *See also air interception; close-controlled air interception.* 1/3/73

**buffer distance / marge de sécurité**

In nuclear warfare:

- a. the horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error;
- b. the vertical distance which is added to the fallout safe-height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error. 1/3/73

**build-up / alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs**

The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process. 1/3/73

**bulk petroleum product / produit pétrolier en vrac**

A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 litres. 1/8/82

**burial / inhumation**

*See emergency burial.* 1/3/73

**burn-out / fin de combustion**

The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cut-off. 1/3/73

**burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de combustion**

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out. 20/11/96

## C

**calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée**

Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors. *Also called "rectified airspeed".* 1/3/73

**calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée**

Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**calibrated focal length / distance focale mesurée**

An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera. *See also focal length.* 1/3/73

**call for fire / demande de tir**

A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. *See also on call.* 1/3/73

**call sign / indicatif d'appel**

Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. *See also collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.* 1/3/73

**camera axis / axe focal**

An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane. 1/3/73

**camera axis direction / direction de prise de vue**

Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to true/magnetic north. 1/3/73

**camera calibration / étalonnage d'un appareil photographique**

The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length. 1/3/73

**camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues**

The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second. 1/11/75

**camera magazine / magasin**

A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained. *See also cassette.* 1/3/73

**camera nadir / nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue - nadir de la photographie**

*See photo nadir.* 1/3/73

**camera window / hublot de prise de vue**

A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken. 1/3/73

**camouflage / camouflage**

The use of natural or artificial material on personnel, objects or tactical positions with the aim of confusing, misleading or evading the enemy. *See also countersurveillance.* 1/12/77

**camouflage detection photography / photographie anticamouflage**

Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage. *See also false colour film.* 1/12/74

**camouflet / camouflet**

The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface. 1/3/73

**campaign / campagne**

A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces. 16/7/99

**cancel / annulé**

In artillery and naval fire support, the term cancel, when coupled with a previous order, other than an order for a quantity or type of ammunition, rescinds that order. 1/12/74

**cannibalize / cannibaliser**

To remove serviceable assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from a repairable or serviceable item of equipment in order to install them on another. *See also salvage.* 4/10/2000

**cannot observe / ne suis pas en mesure d'observer**

A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire, but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing

upon it without adjustment or observation. 1/3/77

**capsule / capsule**

1. A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.
2. An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface. 1/3/73

**captive firing / essai au banc**

A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand. 1/3/73

**cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos**

The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radarscope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern. *Also called "normal impact effect".* 1/3/73

**cargo / cargaison**

Commodities and supplies in transit. *See also air cargo; controlled dangerous air cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo; wanted cargo.* 1/3/81

**cargo sling / élingue de suspension**

A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended. 1/3/73

**carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis - tapis de bombes**

The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof. 1/3/73

**carriage / affût - affût de canon**

*See gun carriage.* 1/3/73

**carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué**

A group of aircraft squadrons placed under a single command for administrative and tactical control of operations from an aircraft carrier. 4/10/2000

**carrier striking force / force d'attaque de porte-avions**



A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable of conducting offensive operations. 18/12/97

**cartesian coordinates / coordonnées cartésiennes**

A coordinate system in which locations of points in space are expressed by reference to three mutually perpendicular planes, called coordinate planes. The three planes intersect in three straight lines called coordinate axes. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

**cascade image intensifier / amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages**

An optoelectronic amplifier capable of increasing the intensity of a radiant image by two or more stages. 1/11/75

**cassette / chargeur**

In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions. *See also camera magazine.* 1/3/73

**casualty / perte**

In relation to personnel, any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, diseased, detained, captured or missing. *See also battle casualty; non-battle casualty.* 1/6/89

**catapult / catapulte**

A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same functions for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell. 1/3/73

**caution area / zone à restrictions**

An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. *See also area.* 1/3/73

**cease engagement / cessez l'engagement**

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct units to stop the firing sequence against a designated target. Guided missiles already in flight will continue to intercept. *See also engage; hold fire.* 1/7/83

**cease loading / ne pas recharger**

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used during firing of two or more rounds to indicate the suspension

of inserting rounds into the weapon. 1/3/73

**celestial sphere / sphère céleste**

An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected. 1/3/73

**cell / cellule**

Part of a NATO headquarters section which produces work of a specific nature within a major functional area. *See also branch; division part 2; section.* 1/7/88

**centigray / centigray**

A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad). 1/7/87

**central air data computer / centrale de bord**

A device which computes altitude, vertical speed, air speed and Mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature. *Also called "air data computer".* 1/2/74

**central analysis team / groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice**

A team composed of representatives from two or more Major NATO Commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large-scale NATO exercise. *Also called "analysis staff".* 1/3/73

**centralized control / contrôle centralisé**

In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. *See also decentralized control.* 1/3/73

**central planning team / groupe central de planification**

A team composed of representatives of two or more NATO or national commands, responsible for the production of an exercise operation order in accordance with the exercise specification and/or exercise planning directive. *Also called "planning staff".* 1/3/81

**centre of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts**

*See mean point of impact.* 1/10/78

**centre of gravity / centre de gravité**

Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight. 25/9/98

**centre of gravity limits / limites de centrage**

The limits within which an aircraft's centre of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The centre of gravity of the loaded aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified. 1/3/73

**chaff / paillettes**

Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or metallized glass fibre used to reflect electromagnetic energy, usually dropped from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure. *See also rope; rope-chaff.* 1/3/81

**chain of command / chaîne de commandement**

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. *Also called "command channel". See also administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/3/73

**chalk commander / chef de transport**

The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number. *See also chalk troops.* 1/3/73

**chalk number / numéro-repère**

The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier. *See also chalk troops.* 1/3/73

**chalk troops / troupe numérotée**

A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number. *See also chalk commander; chalk number.* 1/3/73

**challenge / procédé d'identification**

Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another. *See also countersign; password; reply.* 1/3/73

**change of operational control / changement de contrôle opérationnel**

The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another. *Also called "chop".* 1/3/73

**characteristic actuation probability / probabilité caractéristique d'interception**

The average probability of a mine of a given type being actuated by one run of

the sweep within the characteristic actuation width. 1/11/75

**characteristic actuation width / intercept caractéristique**

The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear. 1/11/75

**characteristic detection probability / probabilité caractéristique de détection**

The ratio of the number of mines detected on a single run to the number of mines which could have been detected within the characteristic detection width. 1/11/75

**characteristic detection width / intercept caractéristique de détection**

The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run. 1/11/75

**charge / charge**

1. The amount of propellant required for a fixed, semi-fixed, or separate loading projectile, round or shell. It may also refer to the quantity of explosive filling contained in a bomb, mine or the like.

2. In combat engineering, a quantity of explosive, prepared for demolition purposes. *See also cratering charge; cutting charge; inert filling; shaped charge. See also booster; primed charge; priming charge.* 30/11/92

**charged demolition target / ouvrage miné**

A demolition target on which all charges have been placed and which is in the state of readiness, either state 1 - safe, or state 2 - armed. *See also state of readiness - state 1 - safe; state of readiness - state 2 - armed.* 1/10/92

**charged weapon / arme chargée**

A loaded weapon, ready to fire except for the operation of the safety catch, when fitted. *See also loaded weapon; uncharged weapon; unloaded weapon.* 1/10/2001

**charging point / prise de ravitaillement**

A connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air or hydraulic fluid, etc. *Also called "filler point".* 1/3/73

**chart / carte spécialisée**

A special purpose map, generally designed for navigation or other particular purposes, in which essential map information is combined with various other data critical to the intended use. *See*

*also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious chart; chart base; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; map; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; non-submarine chart.* 16/07/96

**chart base / carte de base**

A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed. *Also called "topographic base". See also base map; topographic base.* 1/3/73

**chart index / carte index - schéma d'assemblage (topographie)**

*See map index.* 1/3/73

**chart series / série de cartes**

*See map series.* 1/3/73

**chart sheet / carte**

*See map sheet.* 1/3/73

**check firing / halte au tir**

In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing. 1/7/87

**checkout / vérification systématique**

A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof. 1/3/73

**checkpoint / 1. 2. point de référence; 3. centre d'impact; 4. poste de contrôle de la circulation**

1. A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.

2. Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electrical means.

3. Centre of impact; a burst centre.

4. A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations. *See also contact point.* 1/3/73

**check sweeping / dragage de vérification**

In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation. 1/12/76

**chemical agent / agent chimique**

A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. The term excludes riot control

agents, herbicides and substances generating smoke and flame. *See also chemical ammunition; chemical defence; chemical dose; chemical environment; riot control agent.* 1/12/93

**chemical ammunition / munition chimique**

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent. *See also chemical agent; multi-agent munition.* 1/3/73

**chemical, biological and radiological operation / opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire**

A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation. 1/3/73

**chemical defence / défense contre agents chimiques**

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks utilizing chemical agents. *See also chemical agent.* 1/11/91

**chemical dose / dose chimique**

The amount of chemical agent, expressed in milligrams, that is taken or absorbed by the body. *See also chemical agent.* 1/2/88

**chemical environment / environnement chimique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons. *See also chemical agent.* 1/11/90

**chemical horn / corne chimique**

In naval mine warfare, a mine horn containing an electric battery, the electrolyte for which is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet. *Also called "Hertz-Horn".* 1/11/75

**chemical mine / mine chimique**

A mine containing a chemical agent designed to kill, injure, or incapacitate personnel or to contaminate materiel or terrain. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

**chemical monitoring / veille chimique**

The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present. *See also chemical survey.* 1/2/88

**chemical operation / opération chimique**

Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, man or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities

or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Also called "chemical warfare".* 1/8/79

**chemical survey / reconnaissance chimique**

The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area. *See also chemical monitoring.* 1/9/81

**chemical warfare / guerre chimique**

*See chemical operation.* 1/3/73

**chop / chop**

*See change of operational control.* 1/3/73

**chronic radiation dose / dose d'irradiation chronique**

A dose of ionising radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period of time. A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death but if received at a low dose rate a significant portion of the acute cellular damage will be repaired. *See also acute radiation dose; radiation dose; radiation dose rate.* 1/8/82

**chuffing / toux d'une fusée**

The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise. 1/3/73

**circling approach / approche indirecte**

An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing. (ICAO). 4/10/2000

**circular error probable / écart circulaire probable**

An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall. *See also delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/3/73

**civil defence / protection civile**

Mobilization, organization, and direction of the civil population, designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of enemy action against all aspects of civil life. 1/3/73

**civil disturbance / troubles publics**

Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. 1/3/73

**civilian preparedness for war / préparation civile pour le temps de guerre**

All measures and means taken in peacetime, by national and Allied agencies, to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort. 1/3/73

**civil-military cooperation / coopération civilo-militaire**

The coordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO Commander and civil actors, including the national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies. 14/10/2002

**civil twilight / crépuscule civil**

*See twilight.* 1/3/73

**clandestine operation / opération clandestine**

Operation related to intelligence, counter-intelligence and other similar activities, sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. 4/10/2000

**classification of bridges and vehicles / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules**

*See military load classification.* 1/12/79

**classified matter / sujet classifié**

Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security. *See also unclassified matter.* 1/3/73

**cleansing station / station de décontamination**

*See decontamination station.* 1/3/73

**clearance diving / déminage par plongeur**

The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines. 1/8/76

**clearance rate / vitesse de déblaiement**

The area which would be cleared per unit time with a stated minimum percentage clearance, using specific minehunting and/or minesweeping procedures. 1/8/76

**clearway / prolongement dégagé**

A defined rectangular area on the ground or water at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off and under control of the competent authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height. 1/7/80

**clear weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets by day and by night, but in clear weather conditions only. *See also fighter.* 1/10/84

**climb mode / montée automatique**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme. 1/3/73

**close air support / appui aérien rapproché**

Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

**close control / contrôle serré**

A form of aircraft mission control in which the aircraft is continuously controlled for altitude, speed and heading, to a position from which the mission can be accomplished. *See also close-controlled air interception.* 1/11/90

**close-controlled air interception / interception aérienne en contrôle serré**

An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled to a position from which the target is within visual range or radar contact. *See also air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close control.* 1/3/73

**closed area / zone fermée**

A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited. *See also danger area; prohibited area; restricted area.* 1/3/73

**close support / appui rapproché**

That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force. *See also support.* 1/3/73

**close supporting fire / tir d'appui rapproché**

Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit. *See also supporting fire part 3.* 1/3/73

**closure minefield / champ de mines d'interdiction**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is planned to present such a threat that water-borne shipping is prevented from moving. *See also minefield.* 1/8/76

**cloud amount / couverture nuageuse**

The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered. *Also called "cloud cover".* 1/7/80

**cloud cover / couverture nuageuse**

*See cloud amount.* 1/7/80

**cluster / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. grappe;**

**7. groupe énergétique**

1. Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.
  2. Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.
  3. Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.
  4. In land mine warfare, a component of a pattern-laid minefield. It may be antitank, anti-personnel or mixed. It consists of one to five mines and no more than one antitank mine.
  5. In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.
  6. In naval mine warfare, a number of mines laid in close proximity to each other as a pattern or coherent unit. They may be of mixed types.
  7. Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit.
- 1/3/81

**cluster bomb unit / arme à dispersion**

An expendable aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions. *See also aircraft store; dispenser; submunition.* 4/10/2000

**clutter / fouillis**

*See radar clutter.* 9/1/96

**coarse mine / mine coriace**

In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**coastal convoy / convoi côtier**

A convoy whose voyage lies in general on the continental shelf and in coastal waters. *See also convoy.* 1/12/77

**coastal refraction / réfraction côtière**

The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land. *Also called "land effect"; "shore line effect".* 1/3/73

**cocooning / coconisation**

An operation consisting in covering equipment with a wrapping to protect it against the action of atmospheric factors. *Also called "plastic spray packaging".* 1/10/2001

**code word / mot-code**

1. A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.
2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. 1/8/76

**collapse depth / immersion d'écrasement - immersion de destruction**

The design depth, referenced to the axis of the pressure hull, beyond which the hull structure or hull penetrations are presumed to suffer catastrophic failure to the point of total collapse. 1/3/81

**collation / regroupement**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the grouping together of related items of information provides a record of events and facilitates further processing. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/2/88

**collection / recherche**

*See intelligence cycle.* 1/3/73

**collection agency / organisme de renseignement**

*See agency.* 1/9/81

**collection management / gestion de la recherche**

In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results and retasking, as required. *See also intelligence; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/90

**collection plan / plan de recherche**

A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies. *See also information; information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/93

**collective call sign / indicatif d'appel collectif**

Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof

and all subordinate commanders therein. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

**collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective**

Protection provided to a group of individuals in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment which permits relaxation of individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection. 1/4/82

**collimating mark / repère de fond de chambre - repère de cliché**

An index mark, rigidly connected with the camera body, which forms an image on the negative. This image is used to determine the position of the optical centre or principal point of the imagery. *Also called "fiducial mark".* 1/3/73

**collocation / co-implantation**

The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location. 1/7/80

**column cover / couverture de colonne**

Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and/or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column. *See also cover.* 1/3/73

**column formation / formation en ligne de file**

A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. *See also trail formation; transport stream.* 1/3/73

**column gap / créneau**

The space between two consecutive elements proceeding on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element. 1/12/79

**column length / longueur d'encombrement**

The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement. *See also road space.* 1/10/80

**combat air patrol / patrouille aérienne de combat**

An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets. *See also air defence area; combat patrol; objective*

*area; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.*  
4/10/2000

**combat available aircraft / aéronef disponible pour le combat**

An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable but may require to be fuelled, armed or have combat ready crews. *See also combat ready aircraft.* 1/12/93

**combat chart / carte de combat**

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50.000, designed for naval fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt. *See also amphibious chart.* 1/10/80

**combat control team / équipe de guidage**

In air transport operations, a team of specially trained personnel who can be airdropped to provide local air traffic control and to advise on all aspects of landing, airdrop, and/or extraction zone requirements. 1/11/83

**combat day of supply / approvisionnement d'un jour de combat**

The total amount of supplies required to support one day of combat, calculated by applying the intensity factor to a standard day of supply. *See also one day's supply.* 1/3/73

**combat information / renseignement brut de combat**

That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels. *See also combat intelligence.* 1/8/82

**combat information centre / centre d'information de combat**

The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre. *Also called "action information centre". See also air defence control centre.* 1/3/73

**combat intelligence / renseignement de combat**

That intelligence concerning the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the

planning and conduct of combat operations. *See also combat information; intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/9/81

**combat load / charge de combat**

The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft. *See also payload.* 1/3/73

**combat loading / chargement de combat**

The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

**combat patrol / patrouille de combat**

For ground forces, a tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body by fighting if necessary. *Also called "fighting patrol". See also combat air patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 1/3/82

**combat power / puissance de combat**

The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. 1/8/74

**combat readiness / prêt au combat**

*See combat ready.* 1/9/80

**combat ready / prêt au combat**

1. As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.
2. As applied to personnel : qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned. 9/1/96

**combat ready aircraft / aéronef prêt au combat**

A combat available aircraft which is fuelled, armed and has a combat ready aircrew available. *See also combat available aircraft.* 1/12/93

**combat search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage de combat**

A coordinated operation using pre-established procedures for the detection, location, identification and recovery of downed aircrew in hostile territory in crisis or wartime and, when appropriate, isolated personnel in distress, who are trained and equipped to be rescued. *See also search and rescue.* 13/12/99

**combat service support / soutien logistique du combat**

The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics. 1/12/74

**combat support / appui tactique**

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. 1/11/94

**combat survival / mesure de survie en zone de combat**

Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture. 1/3/73

**combat zone / zone de combat**

1. That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
2. The territory forward of the army group rear boundary. It is divided into:
  - a. The forward combat zone, comprising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary.
  - b. The rear combat zone, usually comprising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary. *See also communication zone.* 1/7/83

**combination circuit / mise de feu combinée**

Firing circuit actuated by two or more influences received either simultaneously or at a predetermined interval. *See also firing circuit.* 25/9/98

**combination firing circuit / circuit combiné de mise de feu**

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, one non-electric and one electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges. *See also dual firing circuit.* 1/3/81

**combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée**

A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a predetermined order. *Also called "combined influence mine". See also mine.* 1/11/94

**combined / multinational.**

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate. *Also called "multinational". See also joint.* 16/7/99

**combined airspeed indicator / badin combiné - indicateur combiné de vitesse air**

An instrument which displays both indicated airspeed and Mach number. 1/3/81

**combined force / force multinationale**

A force composed of elements of two or more nations. 25/9/98

**combined influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée**  
See *combination influence mine*. 1/11/94

**combined joint operation / opération interarmées multinationale**

An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate. See also *combined*; *joint*; *multinational*. 16/7/99

**combined logistic support / soutien logistique multinational**

The pooling of specified resources by member nations for use by NATO nations as decided by a coordinating authority. See also *logistic assistance*; *mutual aid*; *reallocation of resources*. 1/11/94

**combined operation / opération interalliée**

An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. 1/3/73

**combustor / dispositif combustor**

A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine. 1/3/73

**command / 1. 2. 3. commandement; 4. 5. commander**

1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.
2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.
3. A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual.
4. To dominate an area of situation.
5. To exercise command. See also *administrative control*; *full command*; *functional command*; *national command*; *operational command*. 29/5/2002

**command and control communication system / système de communication de commandement et de contrôle**

A communication system which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes. See also *command and control information system*. 29/5/2002

**command and control protection / protection du commandement et du contrôle**

The defensive aspect of command and control warfare aimed at preventing an adversary from influencing, degrading or destroying friendly command and control capabilities. See also *command and control warfare*; *counter-command and control*. 29/5/2002

**command and control system / système de commandement et de contrôle**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, that enables commanders and their staffs to exercise command and control. 14/10/2002

**command and control warfare / guerre du commandement et du contrôle**

The integrated use of all military capabilities including operations security, deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and physical destruction, supported by all-source intelligence and communication and information systems, to deny information to, influence, degrade or destroy an adversary's command and control capabilities while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against similar actions. See also *command and control protection*; *counter-command and control*. 4/10/2000

**command axis / axe de déplacement des postes de commandement - axe de transmission**

A line along which a headquarters will move. 1/3/73

**command channel / chaîne de commandement**

See *chain of command*. 1/3/73

**command controlled stocks / stocks contrôlés par un commandement**

Stocks which are placed at the disposal of a designated NATO commander in order to provide him with a flexibility with which to influence the battle logistically. "Placed at the disposal of" implies responsibility for storage, maintenance, accounting, rotation or turnover, physical security and subsequent transportation to a particular battle area. 1/3/84

**command destruct signal / signal de destruction télécommandé**

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile. 1/3/73

**command detonated mine / mine télécommandée**

A mine detonated by remotely controlled means. See also *mine*. 1/3/79  
**command ejection system / système d'éjection commandée**  
See *ejection systems*. 1/3/81

**commander / commandant**

See *executing commander*; *exercise commander*; *Major NATO Commander*; *national command*; *national force commander*; *national territorial commander*; *releasing commander*. 1/3/73

**commander's required date / date exigée par le commandant**

The latest date, calculated from G-day, established by the theatre commander, on which forces are required to be complete in their final destination and organized to meet the commander's operational requirement. See also *designation of days and hours*; *G-day*. 29/5/2002

**command guidance / guidage télécommandé**

A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path. 1/3/73

**command net / réseau de commandement**

A communication network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control. 1/3/73

**command of the sea / maîtrise de l'espace maritime**

The freedom to use the sea and to deny its use to an adversary in the sub-surface, surface and above-water environments. See also *sea control*; *sea denial*. 13/12/99

**command post / poste de commandement**

A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post. 1/3/73

**command post exercise / exercice de poste de commandement**

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters. *See also exercise; field exercise.* 1/11/83

**command select ejection system / système d'éjection à commande sélective**

*See ejection systems.* 1/3/81

**commercial loading / chargement administratif**

*See administrative loading.* 1/3/73

**commercial off-the-shelf / commercial sur étagère - commercial standard**

Pertaining to a commercially marketed product which is readily available for procurement and normally used without modification. *See also government off-the-shelf; NATO off-the-shelf.* 1/10/2001

**commodity loading / chargement séparé par produit**

A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

**commonality / communauté**

The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used. *See also compatibility; interchangeability.* 4/10/2000

**common infrastructure / infrastructure commune**

Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members. *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

**common user item / article d'usage commun**

An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation. *See also interchangeability.* 1/7/82

**communication and information systems / systèmes d'information et de communication**

Collective term for communication systems and information systems. *See also communication system; NATO consultation, command and control systems.* 29/5/2002

**communication centre / centre des communications - centre des transmissions**

An agency charged with the responsibility for handling and controlling communication traffic. The centre normally includes message centre, transmitting and receiving facilities. *Also called "signals centre". See also communication net.* 1/10/2001

**communication net / réseau de transmissions - réseau de communication**

An organization of stations capable of direct communications on a common channel or frequency. *See also communication centre.* 1/10/2001

**communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu**

A geographical point or area at which ships under naval control of shipping are required to report to the naval control of shipping authority. *See also naval control of shipping.* 3/8/98

**communication satellite / satellite de télécommunication**

An orbiting vehicle that relays signals between communication stations. There are two types of communication satellite:

- a. active communication satellite: a satellite which receives, regenerates, and retransmits communication signals between stations;
- b. passive communication satellite: a satellite which reflects communication signals between stations. 1/10/2001

**communication security / sécurité des télécommunications**

The protection resulting from the application of cryptographic, transmission, emission and physical security measures to deny unauthorized persons any information of value which might be derived from the study of all means of communication. 1/10/2001

**communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions**

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communication systems by other than intended recipients or users. 1/10/2001

**communication system / système de communication**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information transfer functions. Notes: 1. A communication system provides communication between its users and may embrace transmission systems, switching systems and user systems.

2. A communication system may also include storage or processing functions in support of information transfer. *See also communication and information system.* 29/5/2002

**communication zone / zone des communications**

Rear part of a theatre of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces. *See also combat zone.* 1/3/73

**comparative cover / couverture de comparaison - couverture de référence**

Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details. *See also cover; coverage.* 13/12/99

**compartment marking / marquage de soute**

In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements. 1/3/73

**compass direction / direction de compas**

The horizontal direction expressed as an angular distance measured clockwise from compass north. 1/3/73

**compass north / nord du compas - nord d'une boussole**

The uncorrected direction indicated by the north seeking end of a compass needle. *See also magnetic north.* 1/3/73

**compass rose / rose du compas**

A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium. 1/3/73

**compatibility / compatibilité**

The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions. (ISO-IEC) *See also commonality; interchangeability.* 4/10/2000

**compilation / compilation**

Selection, assembly, and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources. 1/3/73

**compilation diagram / carton des références**

A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled; this does not necessarily include reliability information. *See also reliability diagram.* 1/3/73

**complete round / coup complet**

Ammunition which contains all the components necessary for it to function. 1/9/81

**component / composant**

In logistics, a part or combination of parts, having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. *See also assembly; equipment; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

**component command /**

**commandement de composante**

1. In the NATO military command structure, a third-level command organization with specific air, maritime or land capabilities. It is responsible for region-wide operational planning and conduct of subordinate operations as directed by the NATO regional commander. Note: its headquarters is distinct from the regional command headquarters.

2. A functional component command or service component command responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force. *See also area of operations; component commander; NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander; NATO strategic commander; regional command; subregional command.* 14/10/2002

**component commander / commandant de composante**

1. A single-service or functional component commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure. *See also component command; NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander; NATO strategic commander; subregional command.*

2. A designated commander responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force. 29/5/2002

**component life / durée de vie d'un composant**

The period of normal usage of a component after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases. 4/10/2000

**compound helicopter / hélicoptère hybride**

A helicopter with an auxiliary propulsion system which provides thrust in excess of that which the rotor alone could produce, thereby permitting increased forward speeds; wings may or may not be provided to reduce the lift required from the rotor system. 1/12/76

**compression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare**

*See hyperbaric chamber.* 1/10/84

**compromised / compromis**

A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing. 1/3/73

**computed air release point / point de largage calculé**

A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point. *See also release point.* 1/3/73

**concealment / dissimulation**

The protection from observation or surveillance. *See also cover; screen.* 1/11/75

**concentrated fire / tir de concentration**

1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target.  
2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**concentration area / zone de concentration**

1. An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.  
2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time. 1/3/73

**concept / concept**

A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure. 1/11/83

**concept of operations / concept de l'opération - idée de manoeuvre**

A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission. 1/3/82

**conduct of operations / conduite des opérations**

The art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of

forces to achieve specific objectives. 14/10/2002

**cone of silence / cône de silence**

An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume. *See also Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

**conflict prevention / prévention des conflits**

A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and - when necessary - military means, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities. *See also peacebuilding; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation.* 14/10/2002

**confusion reflector / réflecteur-brouilleur**

A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors. 1/3/73

**connecting route / itinéraire de raccordement**

A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes. *See also route.* 1/6/78

**console / 1. console; 2. pupitre de commande**

1. A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate.  
2. A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of, and/or control specific functions of, a system, such as missiles check-out, countdown, or launch operations. 1/3/73

**consolidation of position / organisation d'une position conquise**

Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy. 1/3/73

**constant of the cone / constante du cône**

For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection. *See grid convergence factor.* *See also convergence factor.* 1/3/73

**consular shipping advisor / conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale**

A naval officer appointed to the staff of a consular authority in a neutral country for



naval control of shipping duties. *See also naval control of shipping.* 09/07/97

**consultation / consultation**

The exchange of views and the conduct of deliberations amongst the highest authorities of the Alliance and member nations aiming at harmonizing positions and formulating recommendations on issues of common concern. Note: consultation may involve international organizations, Partner nations and, as required, other non-NATO nations. 1/10/2001

**consultation, command and control systems / systèmes de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle**

*See NATO consultation, command and control systems.* 1/10/2001

**consumption rate / taux de consommation**

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. 1/3/73

**contact / contact**

Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors. 16/7/96

**contact lost / contact perdu**

A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within sensor coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted. 9/1/96

**contact mine / mine à contact**

A mine detonated by physical contact. *See also mine.* 1/3/77

**contact point / point de jonction**

1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.  
2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. *See also check point; control point; coordinating point; pull-up point; rendezvous; turn-in point.* 1/12/76

**contact print / tirage contact**

A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material. 1/3/73

**contact report / compte rendu de contact - compte rendu initial de contact - compte rendu supplémentaire de contact**

A report indicating any detection of the enemy. *Also called "amplifying report"; "initial contact report".* 1/12/79

**contain / contenir**

To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to centre his activity on a given front and to prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere. 1/3/73

**container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs**

A sheltered anchorage (not a port) with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from container ships to other vessels. 1/6/78

**contamination / contamination - infection**

The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects. *See also fall out; induced radiation; residual radiation.* 1/11/94

**contamination control / contrôle de contamination**

Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations. 1/3/81

**contamination control line / ligne de contrôle de contamination**

A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest. 1/3/73

**contamination control point / point de contrôle de contamination**

That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area. 1/3/73

**contingency plan / plan de circonstance**

A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning. 25/9/98

**continuous fire / tir continu**

1. Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.  
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to order the guns

to load and to fire at a specified time interval or as rapidly as possible consistent with accuracy within the prescribed maximum rate of fire for the weapon. 9/1/96

**continuous illumination fire / tir éclairant continu**

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area. *See also coordinated illumination fire.* 1/3/73

**continuously computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage**

Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds. 1/11/75

**continuously set vector / viseur à affichage continu**

*See bomb sighting systems Part 1.* 1/8/76

**continuous processor / machine à traitement continu**

Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips. 1/3/73

**continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu**

A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft. 1/3/73

**continuous strip imagery / bande d'image continue**

Imagery of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight. 1/8/76

**continuous strip photography / photographie en défilement continu**

Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight. 1/3/73

**contour interval / équidistance**

Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines. 1/3/73

**contour line / courbe de niveau**

A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation. 1/3/73

**control / 1. contrôle; 2. réseau de points de contrôle**

1. That authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of

subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.

2. In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined. *See also administrative control; operational control; tactical control.* 1/9/81

**control and reporting centre / centre de détection et de contrôle**

A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control centre from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility. *See also air control.* 1/3/73

**control and reporting system / réseau de détection et de contrôle**

An organization set up for:

- a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft, and
- b. control of all active air defences. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centres and an observer organization, together with the necessary communication network. 1/3/73

**control area / région de contrôle**

A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth. *See also air control; airway; control zone; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

**controllable mine / mine contrôlable**

A mine which after laying can be controlled by the user, to the extent of making the mine safe or live, or to fire the mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/91

**controlled airspace / espace aérien contrôlé**

An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to controlled flights. *See also air control; control area; terminal control area.* 1/3/73

**controlled dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée**

Cargo which is regarded as highly dangerous and which may only be carried by cargo aircraft operating within specific safety regulations. *See also cargo.* 1/7/82

**controlled exercise / exercice dirigé**

An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction. *See also free play exercise.* 1/8/76

**controlled interception / interception aérienne contrôlée**

An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station. *See also air interception.* 1/3/73

**controlled item / article contrôlé**

*See regulated item.* 1/11/91

**controlled mosaic / mosaïque contrôlée - photoplan**

A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/3/73

**controlled passing / croisement contrôlé**

A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time. 1/3/73

**controlled port / port contrôlé**

A harbour or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment of berths, and traffic within the harbour or anchorage are controlled by military authorities. 1/3/73

**controlled route / itinéraire réglementé**

A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised. *See also route.* 1/6/84

**control point / 1. point de référence; 2. point repère; 3. poste de contrôle**

1. A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check, in marking mosaics.
2. A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft.
3. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. *See also contact point; field control; ground control.* 1/3/73

**control zone / zone de contrôle**

A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit. *See also airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

**conventional weapon / arme classique**

A weapon which is neither nuclear, biological nor chemical. 1/3/79

**converge / en convergence**

In artillery and naval fire support, a command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the observer/spotter desires the planes of fire to intersect at a point. 1/3/82

**convergence / convergence**

*See convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence.* 1/3/73

**convergence factor / facteur de convergence**

The ratio of the angle between any two meridians on the chart to their actual change of longitude. *See also constant of the cone; convergence.* 1/3/73

**conversion angle / angle de conversion**

The angle between a great circle (orthodromic) bearing and a rhumb line (loxodromic) bearing of a point, measured at a common origin. 1/3/73

**conversion scale / échelle de conversion**

A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement. *See also scale.* 1/3/73

**convoy / convoi**

1. A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together.
2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. *See also coastal convoy; evacuation convoy; ocean convoy.* 1/3/73

**convoy assembly port / port de rassemblement de convois**

A port from which convoys, whether ocean going or coastal, sail. 1/3/73

**convoy commodore / commodore de convoi**

A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy, designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the officer in tactical command. If no surface escort is

present, he takes entire command.  
1/12/74

**convoy dispersal point / point de dislocation d'un convoi**

The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter. *See also dispersion part 6.* 1/6/78

**convoy escort / escorte de convoi**

1. A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection.
2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured. *See also escort.* 1/3/79

**convoy joiner / navire ralliant un convoi**

*See joiner.* 1/6/78

**convoy leaver / navire quittant un convoi - navire quittant**

*See leaver.* 1/10/78

**convoy loading / chargement par convoi**

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in vessels of the same movement group, but not necessarily in the same vessel. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

**convoy route / route de convoi**

The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority. 1/3/73

**convoy schedule / plan de convois**

Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval. 1/3/79

**convoy speed / vitesse de convoi**

For ships, the speed which the convoy commodore orders the guide of the convoy to make good through the water. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/3/73

**convoy terminal area / zone terminale de convoi**

A geographical area, designated by the name of a port or anchorage on which it is centred, at which convoys or sections of convoys arrive and from which they will be dispersed to coastal convoy systems or as independents to their final destination. 1/12/79

**convoy through escort / escorte de bout en bout de convoi**

Those ships of the close escort which normally remain with the convoy from its port of assembly to its port of arrival. *See also naval augmentation group.* 1/3/73

**convoy title / baptême de convoi**

A combination of letters and numbers that gives the port of departure and arrival, speed, and serial number of each convoy. 1/10/78

**coordinated attack / attaque coordonnée**

A carefully, planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole. 1/3/73

**coordinated draft plan / projet de plan coordonné**

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated with the nations involved. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may be implemented during an emergency. *See also draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

**coordinated illumination fire / tir éclairant coordonné**

A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and high-explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the fire. *See also continuous illumination fire.* 4/10/2000

**coordinates / coordonnées**

Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates. *See also cartesian coordinates; geographic coordinates; georef; grid coordinates; grid coordinate system.* 1/3/73

**coordinating authority / autorité de coordination**

The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries or commands, or two or more services or two or more forces of the same service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he is unable to obtain essential

agreement he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority. 1/7/85

**coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur**

In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units. *See also commander(s); executing commander.* 9/1/96

**coordinating point / point de coordination**

Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination. *See also contact point.* 1/3/73

**copy negative / copie négative**

A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale. 1/12/74

**corner reflector / 1. réflecteur polyédrique; 2. réflecteur à écho renforcé**

1. A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.
2. In radar interpretation, an object which, by means of multiple reflections from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the physical size of the object. 1/7/80

**corps / corps**

*See army corps.* 1/7/83

**corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée - troupes de corps**

Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps. 1/3/73

**correction / correction**

1. In fire control, any change in firing data to bring the mean point of impact or burst closer to the target.
2. A communication proword to indicate that an error in data has been announced and that corrected data will follow. 1/8/79

**corrective maintenance / maintenance corrective**

Maintenance carried out after fault recognition and intended to restore equipment to a state in which it can perform a required function. *See also maintenance; preventive maintenance.* 1/10/2001

**correlation / corrélation**

In air defence, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a detection or display device or visually, is the same as that on which information is being received from another source. 2/5/95

**correlation factor / facteur de corrélation - facteur de restitution**

The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground. *Also called "restitution factor".* 1/3/73

**counter-aggression / contre-agression**

A stage of the NATO Precautionary System marking the transition from a condition of preparation and development of readiness to one of authorization for the employment of NATO forces against a nation, or nations, and against forces which are conducting or actively supporting aggression against NATO territory and/or forces. 1/10/2001

**counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne**

An air operation directed against the enemy's air offensive and defensive capability in order to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority. 1/8/79

**counter-attack / contre-attaque**

Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives. *See also countermove.* 1/1/60

**counterbattery fire / tir de contrebatterie**

Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing the enemy's fire support system. Note: counterbattery fire can be either proactive or reactive. 29/5/2002

**counter-command and control / contre commandement et contrôle**

The offensive aspect of command and control warfare aimed at denying an adversary the effective use of his command and control capabilities by influencing, degrading or destroying them. *See also command and control protection; command and control warfare.* 29/5/2002

**counter-espionage / contre-espionnage**

Action designed to detect and counteract espionage. *See also counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

**counterfire / tir contre armes à feu**

Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguerrilla**

Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas. 1/11/90

**counter-insurgency / mesure anti-insurrectionnelle**

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency. 1/3/73

**counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence**

Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. *See also counter-espionage; counter-sabotage; counter-subversion; protective security; security; security intelligence.* 1/7/80

**countermarker / bâtiment en contre-marquage**

In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact on a marker from a position which enables it to counter the threat presented by the marker. 1/10/2001

**countermine / contremine**

To explode the main charge in a mine by the shock of a nearby explosion of another mine or independent explosive charge. The explosion of the main charge may be caused either by sympathetic detonation or through the explosive train and/or firing mechanism of the mine. 1/11/91

**countermine operation / opération de contremine**

In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields. *See also demining; proofing.* 14/10/2002

**countermove / contre-mouvement**

An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy. *See also counter-attack.* 1/3/82

**counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation**

Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy

attack is discovered. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage**

Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage. *See also counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

**countersign / signal d'identification convenu**

A secret challenge and its reply. *See also challenge; password; reply.* 1/3/73

**counter-subversion / contre-subversion**

Action designed to detect and counteract subversion. *See also counter-intelligence; subversion.* 1/3/81

**countersurveillance / contre-surveillance**

All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. *See also camouflage; surveillance.* 1/9/81

**country cover diagram / schéma de surface couverte**

A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only. 1/12/74

**course / route à suivre**

The intended direction of movement in the horizontal plane. 1/10/78

**course of action / mode d'action - plan d'action**

In the estimate process, an option that will accomplish or contribute to the accomplishment of a mission or task, and from which a detailed plan is developed. *See also estimate of the situation.* 29/5/2002

**cover / 1. 2. couverture; 3. veille radio; 4. abri**

1. The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offence, defence, or threat of either or both.
2. Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.
3. The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.
4. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial. *See also column cover; comparative cover; concealment; fighter cover.* 1/3/81

**coverage / couverture**

The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems. *See also comparative cover.* 1/3/81

**covering fire / tir de protection**

1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.
2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**covering force / 1. force de couverture - troupes de couverture; 2. force de sécurité - troupes de sécurité**

1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered.
2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defence, or by any combination of these methods. *Also called "covering troops". See also force(s).* 1/3/73

**covering force area / zone des forces de couverture**

The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks. 1/7/83

**covering troops / troupes de couverture - troupes de sécurité**  
*See covering force.* 1/12/74

**cover search / recherche de couverture**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement. 1/3/73

**covertrace / calque de surface couverte**

One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer. 1/2/74

**crab angle / angle de dérive**

The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. 1/12/74

**crash locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté**

An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft. *See also beacon;*

*emergency locator beacon; personal locator beacon.* 1/7/87

**cratering charge / charge enterrée**

A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater. *See also charge*  
*Part 2.* 1/3/79

**creeping mine / mine rampante**

In naval mine warfare, a buoyant mine held below the surface by a weight, usually in the form of a chain, which is free to creep along the seabed under the influence of stream or current. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**crest / masque**

A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in an area beyond, resulting in dead space, or limiting the minimum elevation, or both. 1/8/76

**crested / masqué**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest. 1/3/77

**crisis management / gestion des crises**

The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result. 2/5/95

**crisis response shipping / transport maritime de crise**

All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and, when appropriate, national prepositioned ships. 3/8/98

**critical altitude / altitude critique**

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**critical item / article critique**

An item, the lack or failure of which would cause the loss of a mission-essential operational capability. *See also controlled item; critical supplies and matériel; regulated item.* 1/7/93

**critical speed / allure vibratoire**

A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/6/78

**critical supplies and matériel / approvisionnement critique**

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various

causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply. *See also regulated item.* 1/10/92

**crossing area / zone de franchissement**

A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander. 1/12/77

**cross-servicing / services mutuels - soutien logistique mutuel**

That servicing performed by one service or national element for other services or national elements and for which the other services or national elements may be charged. *See also mutual support.* 1/10/78

**cross tell / transfert latéral**

*See track telling.* 1/3/73

**cruising altitude / altitude de croisière**

A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**cruising level / niveau de croisière**

A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**cryptanalysis / analyse cryptographique**

The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption. 1/3/73

**cryptomaterial / matériel de cryptographie**

All material, including documents, devices or equipment that contains crypto information and is essential to the encryption, decryption or authentication of telecommunications. 1/3/73

**cryptopart / cryptopartie**

A division of a message as prescribed for security reasons. The operating instructions for certain cryptosystems prescribe the number of groups which may be encrypted in the systems, using a single message indicator. Cryptoparts are identified in plain language. They are not to be confused with message parts. 1/3/73

**culture / caractéristique artificielle**

A feature of the terrain that has been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings, and canals; boundary lines, and in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map. 1/3/73

**currency / fiabilité**

The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time.  
1/3/73

**current intelligence / renseignement de situation**

Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level. *See also basic intelligence; intelligence.* 1/9/81

**curve of pursuit / courbe de poursuite**

The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance. 1/3/73

**customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé**

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies. 1/6/80

**cut-off / arrêt du réacteur**

The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine. 1/3/73

**cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion**

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off. 1/3/73

**cutter / cisailles**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructors to part a sweep. 1/12/76

**cutting charge / charge coupante**

A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry. *See also charge part 2.* 1/11/90

## D

**damage area / zone de choc**

In naval mine warfare, the plan area around a minesweeper inside which a mine explosion is likely to interrupt operations. 1/11/75

**damage assessment / évaluation des dommages**

The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. 1/3/73

**damage control / organisation sécurité**

In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish water-tight integrity, stability, manoeuvrability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from, fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from, toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel. *See also area damage control.* 1/3/73

**damage radius / rayon de choc**

In naval mine warfare, the average distance from a ship within which a mine containing a given weight and type of explosive must detonate if it is to inflict a specified amount of damage. 1/11/75

**damage threat / probabilité d'avarie**

The probability that a target ship passing once through a minefield will explode one or more mines and sustain a specified amount of damage. 1/8/76

**danger area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne**

In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. *Also called "airspace warning area". See also closed area; prohibited area; restricted area.* 1/7/80

**danger close / amis à proximité**

In artillery and naval fire support, information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 metres of the target. 1/3/73

**dangerous cargo / cargaison dangereuse**

Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport. *See also cargo.* 1/3/73

**dangerously exposed waters / zone maritime menacée**

The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline. *See also evacuation of dangerously exposed waters; severely threatened coastline.* 1/2/89

**dan runner / bâtiment longe-bouées dan**

A ship running a line of dan buoys. 1/12/76

**data block / légende**

Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation. 1/12/93

**date line / ligne de changement de date**

*See international date line.* 1/3/73

**date-time group / groupe date-heure**

A group of six digits with a zone time suffix and the standardized abbreviation for the month. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair the hour; the third pair the minutes. After the month may be added the last two digits of the year. 1/3/81

**datum / donnée**

Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is "datums" in contrast to the normal plural "data". 1/3/73

**datum dan buoy / bouée dan repère**

In naval mine warfare, a dan buoy intended as a geographical reference or check, which needs to be more visible and more securely moored than a normal dan buoy. 1/12/76

**datum level / niveau de référence**

A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**datum point / datum**

Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken. *See also pinpoint.* 1/3/73

**day air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne de jour**

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets, but in clear weather

conditions and by day only. *See also fighter.* 1/10/84

**D-day / jour J**

*See designation of days and hours.* 1/8/82

**deadly force / force létale - force mortelle**

Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death. *See also non-deadly force.* 1/10/2001

**dead mine / mine inerte - mine morte**

A mine which has been neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe. *See also disarmed mine; mine.* 1/8/76

**dead space / 1. 2. zone en angle mort; 3. zone de silence**

1. An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon. *Also called "dead zone".*
2. The volume of space above and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.
3. An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received. 1/3/82

**dead zone / zone non battue**

*See dead space part 1.* 1/3/73

**debarkation / débarquement**

The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship. 1/3/73

**debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement**

A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the water-borne ship-to-shore movement. *Also called "disembarkation schedule".* 1/3/73

**decca / decca**

A radio phase-comparison system which uses a master and slave stations to establish a hyperbolic lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing facilities. *See also hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/12/74

**decentralized control / contrôle décentralisé**

In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit

actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft. *See also centralized control.* 1/3/73

**deception / déception**

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests. 1/3/73

**decision altitude / altitude de décision**

An altitude related to the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established. *See also decision height.* 1/8/76

**decision height / hauteur de décision**

A height above the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established. *See also decision altitude.* 1/6/78

**decisive point / point décisif**

A point from which a hostile or friendly centre of gravity can be threatened. This point may exist in time, space or the information environment. 13/12/99

**declared speed / vitesse déclarée**

The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions having due regard to her present condition. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/12/77

**declassify / déclassifier**

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter. *See also downgrade.* 1/3/73

**declination / déclinaison astronomique**

The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90 from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere. *See also magnetic declination; magnetic variation.* 1/3/73

**decompression chamber / caisson**

**d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare**  
*See hypobaric chamber.* 1/10/84

**decontamination / décontamination - désinfection**

The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing,

destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. *See also immediate decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/3/73

**decontamination station / station de décontamination**

A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants. *Also called "cleansing station".* 1/11/75

**decoy / leurre**

An imitation of a person, object or phenomenon, which is intended to deceive hostile surveillance or detection systems or mislead the adversary. *Also called "dummy".* 4/10/2000

**decoy ship / navire-piège**

A ship camouflaged as a non-combatant ship with its armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking its weapons quickly. *Also called "Q-ship".* 1/3/82

**deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond**

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground. 1/8/73

**deep minefield / champ de mines profond**

An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross. *See also minefield.* 1/8/76

**deep supporting fire / tir d'appui en profondeur**

Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our forces, for neutralizing and destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications and observations. *See also fire; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

**deep water / grands fonds**

Water having a depth greater than 200 metres. 14/10/2002

**de facto boundary / frontière de fait**

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administering authorities. 1/9/81

**defector / transfuge**

A person who repudiates his or her country when beyond its jurisdiction or control. 1/9/91

**defence area / zone de défense**

For any particular command, the area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary. It is here that the decisive defensive battle is fought. 1/7/83

**defence in depth / défense en profondeur**

The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre his reserve. 1/3/83

**defence readiness condition / état de préparation**

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises. *Also called "state of readiness".* 1/2/73

**defence shipping authority / autorité des transports maritimes**

The NATO civil wartime agency activated in time of crisis or war responsible for the allocation of merchant ships assigned to the Allied ocean shipping pool to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in support of the common effort. 1/10/78

**defensive coastal area / zone côtière de défense**

A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defence operations may involve land, sea, and air forces. 1/2/73

**defensive fire / tir défensif**

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action. 1/11/75

**defensive mine countermeasures / mesures de protection contre les mines**

Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying. 1/8/76

**defensive minefield / champ de mines défensif**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defence of sea communications. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76



**defilade / défilement**

1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.
2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.
3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles. 1/3/73

**defoliant operation / opération de défoliation**

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations. 1/3/73

**defoliating agent / agent défoliant**

A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely. 1/3/73

**degree of nuclear risk / risque nucléaire**

As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close-in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible. *See also emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.* 1/8/76

**de jure boundary / frontière de droit**

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized. 1/9/81

**delaying operation / manoeuvre retardatrice**

An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged. 1/7/83

**delay release sinker / crapaud à prise d'immersion différée**

A sinker which holds a moored mine on the seabed for a predetermined time after laying. 1/8/76

**delegation of authority / délégation de pouvoirs**

An action by which a commander assigns to a subordinate commander a clearly stated part of his authority. *See also transfer of authority.* 4/10/2000

**deliberate attack / attaque délibérée**

A type of offensive action characterized by preplanned coordinated employment of fire power and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy. *See also hasty attack.* 1/6/78

**deliberate breaching / ouverture de brèche préparée**

The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out. 1/1/91

**deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé**

The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. *See also hasty crossing.* 1/7/87

**deliberate defence / défense préparée**

A defence normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communication systems. *See also hasty defence.* 1/3/73

**delivering ship / bâtiment ravitailleur**

In replenishment at sea, the ship that delivers the rig(s). *See also receiving ship.* 4/10/00

**delivery error / dispersion globale**

The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point. *See also circular error probable; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/10/84

**demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée**

A defined area in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited. 1/3/73

**demining / dépollution à des fins civiles**

The removal of all unexploded mines, explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps from a defined area to make the area safe for civilians.

Note: demining is not normally conducted by military units. *See also countermine operation; improvised explosive device; mine clearance; mine disposal; unexploded explosive ordnance.* 29/5/2002

**demolition / destruction**

The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.

*See also uncharged demolition target.* 1/7/93

**demolition chamber / chambre de destruction**

Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges. 1/11/94

**demolition firing party / équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction**

The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition. *See also demolition guard.* 1/3/73

**demolition guard / détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction**

A local force positioned to ensure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demolition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party. *See also demolition firing party.* 1/3/73

**demolition kit / lot de destruction**

The demolition tool kit complete with explosives. *See also demolition tool kit.* 1/1/91

**demolition target / ouvrage à détruire**

A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition. 1/11/92

**demolition tool kit / lot d'artificier**

The tools, materials and accessories of a non-explosive nature necessary for preparing demolition charges. *See also demolition kit.* 1/1/91

**demonstration / démonstration**

An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. *See also amphibious demonstration; diversion; diversionary attack.* 1/3/73

**denial measure / mesure d'interdiction**

An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions. *See also secure.* 1/3/73

**density altitude / densité-altitude**

An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere. 1/3/73

**departure end / fin de bande**

That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial departure is made. 1/8/79

**departure point / point d'origine**

1. A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.  
2. In amphibious operations, an air control point at the seaward end of the helicopter approach lane system from which helicopter waves are dispatched along the selected helicopter approach lane to the initial point. 1/7/80

**deployment / 1.2.3. déploiement;**

**4. redéploiement**

1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.  
2. The movement of forces within areas of operations.  
3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.  
4. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations. *See also disposition.* 1/2/88

**deployment operating base / base de redéploiement**

A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war. *See also base; emergency fleet operating base.* 1/9/75

**depression angle / angle de dépression**  
*See angle of depression.* 1/8/79

**depth / profondeur**

In maritime/hydrographic use, the vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake, or river. 1/3/73

**depth contour / ligne bathymétrique - courbe bathymétrique - ligne des fonds**

A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum. *Also called "bathymetric contour or depth curve".* 1/3/73

**depth curve / ligne des fonds**

*See depth contour.* 1/3/73

**derived information / information dérivée**

A parameter such as angle, range, position, velocity, etc. is said to be derived in the first receiver or other sensor in which that parameter exists or is capable of existing without reference to further information. 1/11/77

**description of target / description de l'objectif**

In artillery and naval fire support, an element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment or activity to be taken under fire. *Also called "target description".* 1/8/73  
**descriptive name / terme descriptif**  
Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol. 1/3/73

**designation of days and hours / désignation des jours et des heures**

The following designations have the meaning shown:

D-day - The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation.  
E-day - The day on which a NATO exercise commences.  
G-day - The day on which an order, normally national, is given to deploy a unit.  
K-day - The day on which a convoy system is introduced or is due to be introduced on any particular convoy lane.  
M-day - The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.  
H-hour - The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences, or is due to commence (this term is used also as a reference for the designation of days/hours before or after the event). *See also commander's required date; latest arrival date.* 1/10/2001

**desired ground zero / point zéro désiré**

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned nuclear detonation. *See also actual ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

**despatch route / itinéraire gardé**

In road traffic, a roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. Movement credit is required for its use, even by a single vehicle. *See also route.* 9/5/2000

**destruction fire mission / mission de destruction**

In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target. *See also fire.* 1/8/82

**destruction radius / rayon de destruction**

In mine warfare, the maximum distance from an exploding charge of stated size and type at which a mine will be destroyed by sympathetic detonation of the main charge, with a stated

probability of destruction, regardless of orientation. 1/11/75

**detachment / détachement**

1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.  
2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. 1/3/73

**detail / détail**

The basic graphic representation of features. 1/3/73

**detailed photographic report / compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique**

A comprehensive, analytical, intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, a target, target complex, and of a detailed nature. 1/3/73

**detecting circuit / détecteur**

The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target. 1/3/77

**detection / détection**

The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or phenomenon of potential military significance. *See also identification; identification, friend or foe (IFF); recognition.* 1/12/76

**detection and tactical control system/système de détection et de contrôle tactique**

In air usage, a complete, mobile and autonomous system (equipment and personnel) permitting the coordination of all assets used in a given airspace above the battlefield. 20/11/96

**deterioration limit / limite de détérioration**

A limit placed on a particular product characteristic to define the minimum acceptable quality requirement for the product to retain its NATO code number. 1/8/79

**deterrence / dissuasion**

The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act. 9/1/96

**detonating cord / cordeau détonant**

A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave. 1/11/94

**detonating cord amplifier / relais d'amorçage**

A device attached to a detonating cord which allows for the ignition of a charge and the simultaneous transmission of a detonating wave to another charge. 1/12/77

**detonator / détonateur**

A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave. 1/7/80

**détour / détour**

Deviation from those parts of a route, where movement has become difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour. 1/8/73

**deviation / 1. déviation; 2. écart**

1. The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.  
2. The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target. *See also circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/3/73

**diaphragm / diaphragme**

The physical element of an optical system which regulates the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image. 1/3/73

**diapositive / diapositive**

A positive photograph on a transparent medium. *See also plate; transparency.* 1/3/73

**died of wounds received in action / décédé des suites de blessures de guerre**

A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility. *See also battle casualty; killed in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

**differential ballistic wind / vent balistique différentiel**

In bombing, a hypothetical wind equal to the difference in velocity between the ballistic wind and the actual wind at a release altitude. 1/3/73

**diffraction loading / force de diffraction**

The total force which is exerted on the sides of a structure by the advancing shock front of a nuclear explosion. 1/4/90

**dip / surimmersion**

In naval mine warfare, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream acting on the mine casing and mooring. 1/11/75

**diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique**

Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels. 1/3/73

**dip needle circuit / mise de feu à aiguille aimantée**

In naval mine warfare, a mechanism which responds to a change in the magnitude of the vertical component of the total magnetic field. 1/6/78

**direct action / action directe**

A short-duration strike or other small-scale offensive action by special operations forces or special operations-capable units to seize, destroy, capture, recover or inflict damage to achieve specific, well-defined and often time-sensitive results. 1/10/2001

**direct action fuze / fusée percutante**

*See impact action fuze.* 1/3/73

**direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des dommages**

A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation. 1/03/73

**direct fire / tir direct**

Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**direct illumination / éclairage direct**

Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights. 1/3/73

**directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice**

*See exercise directing staff.* 1/3/81

**direction / 1. gisement d'observation; 2. orientation**

1. In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by a spotter/observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.  
2. *See intelligence cycle.* 1/1/83

**directive / directive**

1. A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.  
2. A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.

3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure. 1/3/73

**direct laying / pointage à vue**

Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target. 1/8/74

**direct support / 1. appui direct; 2. soutien direct**

1. The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation. *See also at priority call; in support.*  
2. In maritime usage, operations related to the protection of a specific force by other units, normally under the tactical control of that force. *See also associated support.* 1/11/94

**direct support artillery / artillerie d'appui direct**

Artillery whose primary task is to provide fire requested by the supported unit. 1/3/73

**direct supporting fire / tir d'appui direct**

Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole. *See also fire; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

**disabled submarine / sous-marin desarmé**

A submarine that has lost all or part of its means of propulsion, steering or buoyancy control. 16/7/99

**disabling fire / tir déséparant**

Fire directed at a vessel so as to impair its manoeuvrability but not its seaworthiness. 14/10/2002

**disarmed mine / mine désarmée**

A previously armed mine which has been returned to a safe state. *See also dead mine; inert mine.* 9/5/2000

**discriminating circuit / circuit d'analyse**

That part of the operating circuit of a sea mine which distinguishes between the response of the detecting circuit to the passage of a ship and the response to other disturbances (e.g. influence sweep, countermining, etc.). 1/8/76

**disembarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement**

*See debarkation schedule.* 1/3/73

**dispenser / distributeur**

In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release

submunitions. *See also cluster bomb unit.* 1/7/80

**dispersal / dispersion**

In naval control of shipping, reduction of the concentration of shipping by re-berthing within a port area or at working/holding anchorages in the vicinity. 3/8/98

**dispersed movement pattern / dispositif dispersé**

A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth. This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor. 1/3/73

**dispersed site / site isolé**

A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area. 1/7/87

**dispersion / dispersion**

1. A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.
2. In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.
3. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.
4. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form.
5. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.
6. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection in order to minimize the risk of damage from attack. *See also circular error probable; convoy dispersal point; delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; disposition; horizontal error.* 1/9/81

**dispersion error / écart de dispersion**

The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to the mean point of impact or burst. *See also circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion.* 1/3/73

**dispersion pattern / schéma de dispersion**

The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or a group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible; the points of burst or impact being dispersed about a point called the mean point of impact. 1/3/73

**disposition / dispositif**

1. Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it.
2. A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle.
3. A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft. *See also deployment; dispersion.* 1/3/73

**disruptive pattern / dessin de camouflage**

In surveillance, an arrangement of suitably coloured irregular shapes which, when applied to the surface of an object, is intended to enhance its camouflage. 1/12/74

**dissemination / diffusion**

*See intelligence cycle.* 1/3/73

**distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse**

A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface. *Commonly called "DISSUB".* 16/7/99

**distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse**

Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued. *Also called "DISSUB personnel".* 18/12/97

**distributed fire / tir sur zone**

Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**distribution point / point de distribution**

A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible. 1/3/73

**diversion / 1. 2. diversion; 3. 4. 5. détournement; 6. déviation**

1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation.
2. An attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention. *See also demonstration.*
3. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.

4. In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended. *See also alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome.* 1/7/80
5. The act of deflecting or turning persons or objects from their planned route. 1/10/2001
6. In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. *See also route.* 14/10/2002

**diversion aerodrome / aérodrome de déroutement**

An aerodrome with at least minimum essential facilities, which may be used as an emergency aerodrome or when the main or deployment aerodrome is not usable or as required to facilitate tactical operations. *See also aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome.* 1/11/94

**diversionary attack / attaque de diversion**

An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defences away from the main effort. *See also demonstration.* 1/3/73

**diving chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare**

*See hypobaric chamber.* 1/10/84

**division / division**

1. A tactical unit/formation as follows:
  - a. a major administrative and tactical unit/ formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps;
  - b. a number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections;
  - c. an air division is an air combat organization normally consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units.
2. An organizational part of a headquarters that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans, and training, or supply and evacuation.
3. A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command. *See also branch; cell; section.* 1/3/73

**doctrine / doctrine**

Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application. 1/3/73

**dome / dôme - dôme d'écume**

*See spray dome.* 1/3/73

**door bundle / colis d'accompagnement**

A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists. 1/3/73

**Doppler effect / effet Doppler**

The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation. 1/3/73

**Doppler radar / radar Doppler**

Any form of radar which detects motion relative to a reflecting surface by measuring the frequency shift of reflected radio energy due to the motion of the observer or of the reflecting surface. 1/12/76

**dormant / insensible**

In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated. 2/5/95

**dormant state / état dormant - état insensible - en sommeil**

In mine warfare, the transitory state of a mine during which design features prevent it from being actuated. *See also actuate.* 4/10/2000

**dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive**

A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same. *Also called "isodose rate line".* 1/3/73

**dosimetry / dosimétrie**

The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques. 1/3/73

**double flow route / itinéraire à double courant**

A route of at least two lanes allowing two columns of vehicles to proceed simultaneously, either in the same direction or in opposite directions. *See also limited access route; route; single flow route.* 1/11/80

**doubtful / non observé**

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by an observer or spotter to indicate that he was unable to determine the difference in range between the target and a round or rounds. 1/3/77

**down / plus bas**

In artillery and naval fire support:  
a. a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target;  
b. a correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired. 1/9/74

**downgrade / déclasser**

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material. *See also declassify.* 1/3/73

**down lock / verrou train sorti**

A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position. 1/7/80

**draftee / isolé - maintenu en attente**

*See transient.* 1/3/73

**draft plan / projet de plan**

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency. *See also coordinated draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

**drag loading / pression résultante**

The force on an object or structure due to transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. It is the product of the dynamic pressure and the drag coefficient, which is dependent upon the shape or geometry of the object or structure. 3/8/98

**drainage system / réseau hydrographique**

Rivers, streams, and other inland water features. 1/3/73

**draught / tirant d'eau**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the lowest point of a ship. *See also air draught.* 4/10/2000

**drawing key / fond provisoire**

An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *See also blue key; key.* 1/3/73

**drift / dérive**

In ballistics, a shift in projectile direction due to gyroscopic action which results from gravitational and atmospheric induced torques on the spinning projectile. 1/4/74

**drift angle / angle de dérive**

The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good. 1/3/73

**drifting mine / mine dérivante**

A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide. *See also floating mine.* 1/3/73

**drill mine / mine d'entraînement**

An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials. *See also mine; practice mine.* 1/1/91

**drone / drone**

An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source. *See also remotely piloted vehicle.* 1/2/88

**droop stop / butées centrifuges**

A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown. 1/3/81

**drop / plus près**

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that a decrease in range along a spotting line is desired. 1/9/74

**drop altitude / altitude de largage**

The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. *See also altitude; drop height.* 1/3/73

**drop height / hauteur de largage**

The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft. *See also drop altitude.* 1/3/73

**drop message / message lesté**

A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit. 1/3/73

**drop zone / zone de largage**

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. 1/3/73

**dry gap bridge / pont sur brèche sèche**

A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not

normally contain water, e.g., antitank ditches, road craters, etc. 1/3/73

**dual capable unit / unité à double capacité**

A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions. 1/10/84

**dual firing circuit / circuit double de mise de feu**

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges. *See also combination firing circuit.* 1/3/81

**dud / raté**

Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed. 1/3/83

**dummy / leurre**

*See decoy.* 1/11/73

**dummy message / message de volume**

A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text. 1/3/73

**dummy minefield / champ de mines factice**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield containing no live mines and presenting only a psychological threat. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

**dump / dépôt temporaire**

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies. 1/3/73

**duplicate negative / copie négative**

A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive. 1/8/73

**durable materiel / matériel non consommable**

*See non-expendable supplies and materiel.* 1/1/80

**dwelt at/on / restez sur les éléments**

In artillery and naval fire support, this term is used when fire is to continue for an indefinite period at specified time or on a particular target or targets. 1/8/74

**dynamic pressure / pression dynamique**

Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave. *See also drag loading.* 1/3/73

## E

**early resupply / premiers ravitaillements**

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

**early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne - pré-alerte**

Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. *Also called "air defence early warning".* 1/3/81

**earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation**

The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee. 1/12/74

**earmarking of stocks / désignation de stocks**

The arrangement whereby nations agree, normally in peacetime, to identify a proportion of selected items of their war reserve stocks to be called for by specified NATO commanders. 1/3/84

**earthing / mise à la terre**

The process of making a satisfactory electrical connection between the structure, including the metal skin, of an object or vehicle, and the mass of the earth, to ensure a common potential with the earth. *See also bonding; grounding.* 1/7/80

**easting / vers l'est**

Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

**echelon / 1. 2. 3. échelon; 4. en échelon**

1. A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon, rear echelon.
2. Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.
3. A fraction of a command in the direction of depth, to which a principal combat mission is assigned; i.e., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon.
4. A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a lateral and even spacing to the same side. 1/3/73

**echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons**

Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. 1/3/73

**economic mobilization / mobilisation économique**

The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency. 1/3/73

**economic potential / potentiel économique**

The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services. *See also strength.* 1/3/73

**economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique**

Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military. 3/8/98

**E-day / jour E**

*See designation of days and hours.* 1/8/82

**edition / édition**

In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues. 1/3/73

**edition designation / désignation d'édition**

The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another. 1/3/73

**ejection / éjection**

1. Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.
2. In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation. 1/7/83

**ejection systems / systèmes d'éjection**

- a. Command ejection system - A system in which the pilot of an aircraft or the occupant of the other ejection seat(s) initiates ejection resulting in the automatic ejection of all occupants.
- b. Command select ejection system - A system permitting the optional transfer from one crew station to another of the control of a command ejection system for automatic ejection of all occupants.
- c. Independent ejection system - An ejection system which operates

independently of other ejection systems installed in one aircraft.

- d. Sequenced ejection system - A system which ejects the aircraft crew in sequence to ensure a safe minimum total time of escape without collision. 1/3/81

**electrode sweep / drague à électrode**

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic cable sweep in which the salt water and the seabed form part of the electric circuit. 4/10/2000

**electro-explosive device / dispositif électro-explosif**

An explosive or pyrotechnic component that initiates an explosive, burning, electrical, or mechanical train and is activated by the application of electrical energy. 1/11/86

**electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique**

The ability of equipment or a system to function in its electromagnetic environment without causing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment. *See also electromagnetic vulnerability.* 9/5/2000

**electromagnetic environment / environnement électromagnétique**

The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location. 1/7/93

**electromagnetic interference / interférence électromagnétique**

Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment. 1/7/87

**electromagnetic radiation hazard / risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique**

A condition which would expose personnel, equipment, munitions or fuel to a dangerous level of electromagnetic radiation. 1/11/90

**electromagnetic vulnerability / vulnérabilité électromagnétique**

The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer degradation in performance of, or inability to perform, its specified task as a result of electromagnetic interference. *See also electromagnetic compatibility.* 1/7/87

**electronic countermeasures / contre-mesures électroniques**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization. 9/1/96

**electronic deception / déception électronique**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to confuse, distract or seduce an enemy or his electronic systems. 9/1/96

**electronic intelligence / renseignement électronique**

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users. 9/1/96

**electronic jamming / brouillage électronique**

The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems. *See also jamming.* 13/12/99

**electronic masking / camouflage électronique**

The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence, without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. 1/11/91

**electronic neutralization / neutralisation électronique**

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum. 20/11/96

**electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of electromagnetic energy. There are two subdivisions of electronic protective measures: active electronic protective measures and passive electronic protective measures. *See also active*

*electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

**electronic warfare / guerre électronique**

Military action to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum encompassing: the search for, interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the employment of electromagnetic energy, including directed energy, to reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and actions to ensure its effective use by friendly forces. *See also electronic countermeasures; electronic protective measures; electronic support measures.* 9/1/96

**electronic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de guerre électronique**

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept and identify electromagnetic emissions and to locate their sources for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. It provides a source of information required for immediate decisions involving electronic countermeasures, electronic protective measures and other tactical actions. 9/1/96

**electro-optics / optoélectronique**

The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state. 1/11/86

**element of resupply / élément de réapprovisionnement**

*See early resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.* 1/3/73

**elevation / élévation - cote**

The vertical distance of a point or level, on, or affixed to, the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level. *See also altitude; height.* 1/3/73

**elevation guidance / guidage en altitude**

Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path. 1/10/80

**elevation of security / hausse de sécurité**

Minimum elevation permissible for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipment having a flat trajectory. *See also angle of safety.* 1/3/73

**elevation tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique**

*See hypsometric tinting.* 1/3/73

**embarkation / embarquement**

The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft. Note: In French, the word "embarquement" applies to rail and road transport in addition to ships and aircraft. *See also loading.* 1/10/92

**embarkation area / zone d'embarquement**

An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. 1/3/73

**embarkation order / ordre d'embarquement**

An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment. *See also movement table.* 1/3/79

**emergency anchorage / mouillage auxiliaire**

An anchorage, which may have a limited defence organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships. *See also advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; holding anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/3/73

**emergency barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours**

*See aircraft arresting barrier.* 1/11/94

**emergency burial / inhumation d'urgence - inhumation**

A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in a cemetery or burial according to national or international legal regulations. *Also called "burial".* 1/10/80

**emergency complement / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise**

*See emergency establishment.* 1/11/75

**emergency destruction of nuclear weapons / destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires**

The destruction of nuclear munitions, components, and associated classified material, without significant nuclear yield, to render the weapon tactically useless, to prevent the disclosure of classified design information, and to prevent salvage of the weapon for reprocessing. 1/11/75



**emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise**

A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions. *Also called "emergency complement".* 1/11/75

**emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte**

A base providing logistic support for fleet units operating in an area for limited periods. *See also base; deployment operating base.* 1/3/73

**emergency in war / état de crise en temps de guerre**

An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National Commander concerned. 1/3/73

**emergency locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage de détresse**

A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. *See also beacon; crash locator beacon; personal locator beacon.* 1/6/87

**emergency nuclear risk / risque nucléaire exceptionnel**

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, or both and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

**emergency substitute / produit de remplacement d'urgence**

A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations. *See also acceptable product; standardized product.* 1/3/73

**emission control / contrôle d'émission**

Selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy. The aim may be twofold:  
a. to minimize the enemy's detection of emissions and exploitation of the information so gained;  
b. to reduce electromagnetic interference thereby improving friendly sensor performance. 1/11/94

**emission control policy / doctrine de contrôle d'émission**

The policy which states what electromagnetic and acoustic emission may be allowed. 1/11/75

**emplacement / 1. emplacement; 2. mise en batterie**

1. A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks.  
2. The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired. 1/6/81

**end item / matériel complet**

In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use. 1/11/94

**end of mission / cessez-le-feu**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific target. 1/9/74

**end state / état final**

The political and/or military situation to be attained at the end of an operation, which indicates that the objective has been achieved. 4/10/2000

**endurance / autonomie**

The time an aircraft can continue flying, or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating, under specified conditions e.g., without refuelling. *See also endurance distance.* 1/3/73

**endurance distance / distance franchissable d'endurance**

Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self-propelled at any specified endurance speed. *See also endurance.* 1/3/73

**endurance speed / vitesse d'endurance**

The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds. *See also speed.* 1/3/73

**endurance time / endurance**

The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated. 1/3/73

**engage / engagez**

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated

target. *See also cease engagement; hold fire.* 1/11/80

**engagement / engagement**

1. In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralize it.  
2. In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it. 29/5/2002

**engagement control / contrôle d'interception**

In air defence, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defence unit that are related to detection, identification, engagement, and destruction of hostile targets. 1/3/73

**engineer commander / commandant du génie militaire**

In land warfare, a combat engineer officer who advises an appropriate commander on engineer matters, proposes engineer operations, commands engineer operations as directed, and supervises engineer operations by troops not directly under his command. In some armies, these responsibilities may be divided between two individuals. 1/12/93

**envelopment / enveloppement**

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear. *See also turning movement.* 1/10/78

**environment/ environnement**

The surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation. 14/10/2002

**equal area projection / projection équivalente**

One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map. 1/3/73

**equipment / équipement**

All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization. *See also assembly; component; establishment; part; sub-assembly; supplies.* 1/10/92

**equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé**

The movement within the logistic system of an equipment requiring maintenance. 4/10/2000

**equivalent focal length / distance  
focale équivalente**

The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera. *See also focal length.* 1/3/73

**escort / escorte**

1. A combatant unit(s) assigned to accompany and protect another force or convoy.
2. Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.
3. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.
4. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour. *See also convoy escort.* 1/12/79

**essential cargo / cargaison essentielle**  
*See essential supply.* 1/3/73

**essential supply / approvisionnement  
essentiel - cargaison essentielle**

A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores. *Also called "essential cargo". See also cargo.* 1/3/73

**establishment / 1. organisme;  
2. tableau d'effectifs - tableau  
d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau  
d'organisation et d'équipement**

1. An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.
2. The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit/formation; sometimes called table of organization or table of organization and equipment. *See also base; equipment; unit equipment.* 1/3/73

**estimate of the situation / appréciation  
de la situation**

A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission. *Also called "appreciation of the situation". See also course of action.* 29/5/2002

**evacuation control ship / bâtiment  
contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire**

In an amphibious operation, a ship designated as a control point for landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters evacuating casualties from the beaches. Medical personnel embarked in the evacuation control ship

effect distribution of casualties throughout the attack force in accordance with ship's casualty capacities and specialized medical facilities available, and also perform emergency surgery. 1/3/73

**evacuation convoy / convoi  
d'évacuation**

A convoy which is used for evacuation of dangerously exposed waters. *See also convoy; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/12/77

**evacuation of dangerously exposed  
waters / évacuation d'une zone  
maritime menacée**

The movement of merchant ships under naval control from severely threatened coastlines and dangerously exposed waters to safer localities. *See also dangerously exposed waters; evacuation convoy; severely threatened coastline.* 1/2/89

**evacuation of port equipment /  
évacuation de l'équipement portuaire**

The transfer of mobile/movable equipment from a threatened port to another port or to a working anchorage. 1/11/94

**evacuee / évacué**

A person who has been ordered or authorized to move from a place of danger by competent authorities, and whose movements and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities. *See also asylum seeker; internally displaced person; refugee.* 4/10/2000

**evaluation / évaluation**

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle constituting appraisal of a item of information in respect of the reliability of the source, and the credibility of the information. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/9/81

**evasion / évason**

Measures taken either to avoid or escape detection, or to break contact with a hostile or potentially hostile unit. 1/10/2001

**evasion and escape / évason**

The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control. 9/1/96

**exaggerated stereoscopy /  
hyperstéréoscopie**

*See hyperstereoscopy.* 1/3/73

**examination / inspection**

In maintenance, a comprehensive scrutiny supplemented by measurement and physical testing in order to determine the condition of an item. *See also maintenance.* 1/11/90

**exceptional transport / transport  
exceptionnel**

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight, or preparation entails special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of even one of the railway systems to be used. *See also ordinary transport.* 1/11/94

**executing commander / commandant  
utilisateur**

In nuclear warfare, the NATO strategic commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans. *See also commander(s); coordinating commander.* 9/1/96

**exercise / exercice**

A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations. *See also command post exercise; field exercise.* 1/3/81

**exercise area / zone d'exercice**

A geographical area specifically delineated in time and space for the conduct of training activities. Note: an exercise area is delineated in coordination with the host nations. 1/10/2001

**exercise commander / commandant  
participant**

A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command. *See also commander(s).* 1/6/84

**exercise directing staff / état-major de  
direction d'exercice**

A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise. *Also called "directing staff".* 1/3/81

**exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à  
compteur d'influences**

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an inert filling and an indicating device. *See also dead mine;*

*explosive filled mine; fitted mine; inert mine; mine.* 1/8/76

**exercise incident / incident en cours d'exercice**

An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised, or their facilities, and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised. 1/6/81

**exercise mine / mine d'exercice**

In naval mine warfare, a mine suitable for use in mine warfare exercises, fitted with visible or audible indicating devices to show where and when it would normally fire. *See also mine; practice mine.* 1/10/78

**exercise planning directive / directive pour la planification de l'exercice**

The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise. 1/11/75

**exercise programme / programme annuel d'exercices ou de manoeuvres**

The specifications of the exercises programmed by a NATO commander for a particular calendar year. 1/12/77

**exercise specifications / spécifications d'un exercice**

The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements and costs. 1/6/84

**exercise sponsor / officier prescrivant l'exercice**

The commander who conceives a particular exercise and orders that it be planned and executed either by his staff or by a subordinate headquarters. 1/9/81

**exercise study / étude théorique**

An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis. 1/11/83

**expendable supplies and materials / approvisionnement consommable**

Items which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, or which lose their identity such as certain repair parts, or which are of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures. 1/3/73

**exploder / explodeur**

A device assigned to generate an electric current in a firing circuit after deliberate

action by the user in order to initiate an explosive charge or charges. 1/7/80

**exploitation / exploitation**

1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.  
2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.  
3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. 1/3/81

**exploratory hunting / chasse d'exploration**

In naval mine warfare, a parallel operation to search sweeping, in which a sample of the route or area is subjected to minehunting procedures to determine the presence or absence of mines. 1/11/75

**explosive / explosif**

A substance or mixture of substances which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat. 1/6/89

**explosive filled mine / mine chargée**

In mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge but not necessarily the firing train needed to detonate it. *See also exercise filled mine; fitted mine.* 1/12/76

**explosive ordnance / explosifs et munitions**

All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature. *See also area clearance; munition; proofing.* 14/10/2002

**explosive ordnance disposal / neutralisation des explosifs et munitions**

The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosives ordnance. It may also include explosives ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration. 1/6/89

**explosive ordnance disposal incident / incident de neutralisation de munition explosive**

The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges. 1/12/74

**explosive ordnance disposal procedures / procédures d'élimination des explosifs**

Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.  
a. Access procedures - Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.  
b. Diagnostic procedures - Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.  
c. Render-safe procedures - The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.  
d. Recovery procedures - Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.  
e. Final disposal procedures - The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means. 1/10/80

**explosive ordnance reconnaissance / reconnaissance de munition explosive**

Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance, by explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents, in order to determine further action. 1/3/73

**explosive train / chaîne de mise à feu**

A succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function. 1/12/79

**exposure dose / dose d'exposition**

The exposure dose at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure dose is the roentgen. 1/3/73

**exposure station / point de prise de vue**

*See air station.* 1/3/73

**extent of a military exercise / importance d'un exercice militaire**

The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands. *See also inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.* 1/11/85

**external reinforcing force / force de renfort extérieure**

A reinforcing force which is principally stationed in peacetime outside its intended Major NATO Command area of operations. 1/6/84

**extraction drop / largage par extraction**

The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes. *See also gravity extraction; platform drop.* 15/7/2000

**extraction parachute / parachute extracteur**

An auxiliary parachute used to release lashings, pull cargo out of an aircraft or deploy one or more cargo parachutes. *See also extraction drop.* 4/10/2000

**extraction zone / zone de largage à faible hauteur**

A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground. 1/7/80

## F

**face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte**

The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears. 1/3/73

**facsimile / fac-similé**

A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form. 1/3/73

**fair drawing / dessin final**

A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction. 1/3/73

**fallout contours / courbe(s) d'isointensité**

Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fallout pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour. 1/3/73

**fallout pattern / diagramme des retombées radioactives**

The distribution of fallout as portrayed by fallout contours. 1/3/73

**fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées**

A wind sector diagram based on the wind structure from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest. 1/3/73

**false colour film / film à spectre décalé**

A colour film with at least one emulsion layer sensitive to radiation outside the visible region of the spectrum (e.g. infrared), in which the representation of colours is deliberately altered. *See also camouflage detection photography.* 1/3/73

**false origin / fausse origine - point de référence relatif**

A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward. 1/3/73

**false parallax / parallaxe fausse**

The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of observation. 1/3/81

**fan camera photography / faisceau de photographies**

Photography taken simultaneously by an assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles

relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. *See also tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

**fan cameras / faisceau d'appareils photo**

An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. *See also tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

**fan marker beacon / radioborne en éventail**

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. The signal can be keyed for identification purposes. *See also beacon; radio beacon; Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

**feature / détail cartographique**

In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart. 1/3/73

**feature line overlap / couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain**

A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc. 1/3/73

**fiducial mark / repère de cliché**

*See collimating mark.* 1/3/73

**field control / réseau trigonométrique**

A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and are sometimes referred to as trig control or trigonometrical net(work). *See also control point, ground control.* 1/8/79

**field exercise / exercice de combat à simple action**

An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline. *See also command post exercise; exercise.* 1/3/73

**field fortification / fortification de campagne**

An emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by

units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation. 1/3/73

**field of fire / champ de tir**

The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position. 1/3/73

**field of view / angle de champ**

1. In photography, the angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to the two opposite sides of the format. Not to be confused with angle of view. *See also angle of view.*  
2. The total solid angle available to the gunner when looking through the gun sight. *See also field of vision.* 1/12/74

**field of vision / angle de vision**

The total solid angle available to the gunner from his normal position. *See also field of view.* 1/5/73

**fighter / chasseur**

A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets. *See also all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor.* 1/2/89

**fighter cover / couverture aérienne**

The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities. *See also airborne alert; cover.* 1/7/93

**fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat**

An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft. 1/7/93

**fighter engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs**

*See weapon engagement zone.* 1/7/83

**fighter interceptor / chasseur d'interception - intercepteur**

*See interceptor.* 1/3/73

**fighter sweep / sweep**

An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations. 1/3/73

**fighting patrol / patrouille de combat**

*See combat patrol.* 1/3/73

**filler point / prise de remplissage**

*See charging point.* 1/3/73

**film badge / dosiphote**

A photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma-ray dosage. 1/3/73

**filter / filtre**

In electronics, a device which transmits only part of the incident energy and may thereby change the spectral distribution of energy:

- a. high pass filters transmit energy above a certain frequency;
- b. low pass filters transmit energy below a certain frequency;
- c. band pass filters transmit energy of a certain bandwidth;
- d. band stop filters transmit energy outside a specific frequency band.

1/3/77

**filtering / filtrage**

The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths. 1/3/73

**final approach / approche finale**

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.

- a. In a non-precision approach it normally begins at the final approach fix or point and ends at the missed approach point or fix.
- b. In a precision approach the final approach is deemed to commence at the glide path intercept point and ends at the decision height/altitude. 1/11/83

**final destination / destination finale**

In naval control of shipping, the final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent) irrespective of whether or not routing instructions have been issued. *See also original destination.* 1/3/73

**final disposal procedures / procédé de destruction définitive**

*See explosive ordnance disposal procedures.* 1/11/74

**final plan / plan final**

A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/7/80

**final protective fire / tir d'arrêt**

An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. 1/12/79

**fire / 1. feu; 2. tirer; 3. tir**

1. The command given to discharge a weapon(s).
2. To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system.
3. *See barrage fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire; counterfire; counterpreparation fire; covering fire; deep supporting fire; direct fire; direct supporting fire; distributed fire; grazing fire; harassing fire; indirect fire; interdiction fire; neutralization fire; observed fire; preparation fire; radar fire; registration fire; searching fire; supporting fire; unobserved fire.* *See also destruction fire mission.* 1/11/75

**fire-ball / boule de feu**

The luminous sphere of hot gases which forms a few millionths of a second after detonation of a nuclear weapon and immediately starts expanding and cooling. 1/3/73

**fire capabilities chart / carte des possibilités de tir**

A chart, usually in the form of an overlay, showing the areas which can be reached by the fire of the bulk of the weapons of a unit. 1/8/73

**fire-control / conduite de tir**

The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target. 1/3/77

**fire-control radar / radar de tir**

Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system. 1/3/77

**fire-control system / système de commande de tir**

A group of interrelated fire control equipments and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons. 1/8/73

**fire coordination / coordination des tirs - coordination des tirs d'appui**  
*See fire support coordination.* 1/8/79

**fire coordination area / zone de coordination des feux**

An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints. 1/8/74

**fire direction centre / bureau de conduite de tir - poste central de tir**

That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction centre receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction. 1/8/76

**fire for effect / tir d'efficacité**

1. Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point.
2. Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired. 1/3/73

**fire mission / mission de tir**

1. Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan.
2. Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire. 1/3/73

**fire plan / plan d'emploi des feux**

A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated. 1/3/73

**fire-power / puissance de feu**

1. The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.
2. Ability to deliver fire. 1/3/73

**fire-power umbrella / zone de tir contre-avions**

An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/3/73

**firestorm / tempête de feu**

Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity. 1/3/81

**fire support / appui-feu**

The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy. *See also naval fire support.* 1/11/94

**fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui**

An appropriate manoeuvre area assigned to fire support ships from which to

deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation. *See also naval support area.* 1/3/73

**fire support coordination /  
coordination des tirs d'appui -  
coordination des tirs**

The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. *Also called "fire coordination".* 1/3/73

**fire support coordination centre /  
centre de coordination des feux  
d'appui - centre de coordination des  
armes d'appui**

A single location in which are centralized communication facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. *Also called "supporting arms coordination centre".* 1/8/79

**fire support coordination line / ligne  
de coordination des feux d'appui**

Within an assigned area of operations, a line established by a land or amphibious force commander to denote coordination requirements for fires by other force elements which may affect the commander's current and planned operations. The fire support coordination line applies to fires of air, ground or sea weapons using any type of ammunition against surface or ground targets. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate commanders and supporting elements. Attacks against surface or ground targets short of the fire support coordination line must be conducted under the positive control or procedural clearance of the associated land or amphibious force commander. Unless in exceptional circumstances, commanders of forces attacking targets beyond the fire support coordination line must coordinate with all affected commanders in order to avoid fratricide and to harmonize joint objectives. Note: in the context of this definition the term "surface targets" applies to those in littoral or inland waters within the designated area of operations. 4/10/2000

**fire support group / groupement de  
tirs d'appui**

A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval fire. A fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements. 1/3/

**fire unit / unité de tir**

The smallest artillery or mortar organization, consisting of one or more

weapon systems, capable of being employed to execute a fire mission. 20/11/96

**firing / mise à feu**

Actuation of the firing system. *See also firing system.* 25/9/98

**firing area / aire d'explosion**

In a sweeper - sweep combination, the horizontal area at the depth of a particular mine in which the mine will detonate. The firing area has exactly the same dimensions as the interception area but will lie astern of it unless the mine detonates immediately when actuated. 1/12/76

**firing circuit / circuit de mise de feu -  
mécanisme de mise de feu**

1. In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected charges from a firing point.  
2. In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter. *Also called "firing mechanism".* 1/7/80

**firing mechanism / mécanisme de mise  
de feu - circuit de mise de feu**

*See firing circuit.* 1/7/80

**firing point / point de mise de feu**

That point in the firing circuit where the device employed to initiate the detonation of the charges is located. 1/3/79

**firing system / mise de feu**

System designed to actuate an explosive, electric or other train, in order to cause the explosion of a charge. *See also firing.* 25/9/98

**fission / fission**

The process whereby the nucleus of a heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy. 1/11/75

**fission products / produits de fission**

A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission. 1/3/73

**fission to yield ratio / rapport  
"fission/puissance"**

The ratio of the yield derived from nuclear fission to the total yield; it is frequently expressed in percent. 1/3/73

**fitted mine / mine disponible**

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge, a primer, detonator and firing system. *See*

*also exercise filled mine; explosive filled mine.* 1/11/75

**fix / point**

A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data. 1/3/73

**fixed ammunition / munition  
encartouchée**

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile. *See also munition.* 1/3/73

**fixed medical treatment facility /  
installation fixe du service de santé**

A medical treatment facility which is designed to operate for an extended period of time at a specific site. 1/3/73

**fixed station patrol / barrage fixe**

One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the centre of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft. 1/3/73

**fixer network / réseau de  
détermination de position - système de  
détermination de position**

A combination of radio or radar direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight. *Also called "fixer system".* 1/3/73

**fixer system / système de  
détermination de position**

*See fixer network.* 1/3/73

**flame-thrower / lance-flammes**

A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel. 1/3/73

**flank guard / flanc-garde**

A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack. *See also guard; screen.* 1/8/76

**flanking attack / attaque de flanc**

An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy. *See also frontal attack.* 1/7/83

**flare / arrondi**

The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of descent for touchdown. *Also called "roundout".* 1/3/73

**flash blindness / aveuglement par l'éclair**

Impairment of vision resulting from an intense flash of light. It includes temporary or permanent loss of visual functions and may be associated with retinal burns. 1/11/83

**flash burn / brûlure par l'éclair**

A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation. 1/3/73

**flash suppressor / cache-flamme - dispositif antilueur**

Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases. 1/3/73

**flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son**

The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard. 1/7/88

**flat / non contrasté**

In photography, lacking in contrast. 1/3/77

**flight following / contrôle en vol**

The task of maintaining contact with specified aircraft for the purpose of determining en route progress and/or flight termination. 1/3/73

**flight information centre / centre d'information de vol**

A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service. 1/3/73

**flight information region / région d'information de vol**

An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided. *See also air traffic control centre; area control centre.* 1/3/73

**flight information service / service d'information de vol**

A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights. 1/2/88

**flight levels / niveaux de vol**

Surfaces of constant atmospheric pressure which are related to a specific pressure datum, 1013.2 mb (29.92 in), and are separated by specific pressure intervals. (Flight levels are expressed in three digits that represent hundreds of feet; e.g. flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet and flight level 255 is an indication of 25,500 feet.) 1/3/73

**flight path / trajectoire de vol**

The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space. 1/10/80

**flight plan / plan de vol**

Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft. 1/3/73

**flight readiness firing / essai au point fixe**

Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test. 1/3/73

**flight surgeon / médecin de l'air**

A physician specially trained in aviation medical practice whose primary duty is the medical examination and medical care of aircrew. 1/3/73

**flight test / essai en vol**

Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information. 1/3/73

**floatation / flottabilité**

The capability of a vehicle to float in water. 1/3/73

**floating base support / bâtiment de soutien logistique**

A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other services are provided in harbour or at an anchorage for operating forces from ships. 1/12/74

**floating lines / ligne flottante**

In photogrammetry, lines connecting the same two points of detail on each print of a stereo pair, used to determine whether or not the points are intervisible. The lines may be drawn directly on to the prints or superimposed by means of strips of transparent material. 1/3/73

**floating mark or dot / marque repère**

A mark seen as occupying a position in the three dimensional space formed by the stereoscopic fusion of a pair of photographs, used as a reference mark in examining or measuring a stereoscopic model. 1/3/73

**floating mine / mine flottante**

In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface. *See also drifting mine; free mine; watching mine; mine.* 1/11/75

**floating reserve / réserve non débarquée**

In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed. *See also general reserve.* 1/3/73

**flooder / dispositif de sabordage**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a buoyant mine which, on operation after a pre-set time, floods the mine case and causes it to sink to the bottom. 1/11/75

**fluxgate / fluxmètre**

A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis. *Also called "fluxvalve".* 1/1/80

**fluxvalve / fluxmètre**

*See fluxgate.* 1/1/80

**focal length / distance focale**

*See calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length.* 1/3/73

**focal plane / plan focal**

The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused. 1/3/73

**folded optics / système à trajet optique replié**

Any optical system containing reflecting components for the purpose of reducing the physical length of the system or for the purpose of changing the path of the optical axis. 1/6/78

**follow-on echelon / échelon de premier renfort**

In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft equipment, and supplies which, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault. *See also assault; follow-up.* 1/3/82

**follow-on mine countermeasures / opérations ultérieures de lutte contre les mines**

Mine countermeasures operations carried out after the initial amphibious landing during the amphibious assault and post-assault phases in order to expand the areas cleared during the pre-assault mine countermeasures operations. 1/10/2001



**follow-up / renfort-soutien**

In amphibious operations, the landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and follow-on echelons have been landed. *See also assault; follow-on echelon.* 1/3/82

**follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement**

In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. 1/7/83

**force ratio / rapport de forces**

The qualitative and quantitative ratio between friendly and hostile forces at a specific time and location. 1/10/2001

**force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces**

A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force. *Also called "group rendezvous".* 1/3/81

**force(s) / force(s)**

*See airborne force; air transported force; black forces; blue forces; combined force; covering force; forces allocated to NATO; garrison force; national forces for the defence of the NATO area; NATO assigned forces; NATO command forces; NATO earmarked forces; opposing forces; other forces for NATO; purple forces; task force; underway replenishment force; white forces.* 1/7/94

**forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN**

Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:  
a. NATO command forces;  
b. NATO assigned forces;  
c. NATO earmarked forces;  
d. other forces for NATO. *See also force(s).* 1/8/79

**forces in being / forces constituées**

Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document. 1/3/85

**format / format**

1. In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.  
2. In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart. 1/3/73

**formation / formation**

1. An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.  
2. An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander. 1/10/80

**formatted message text / texte de message formaté**

A message text composed of several sets ordered in a specified sequence, each set characterized by an identifier and containing information of a specified type, coded and arranged in an ordered sequence of character fields in accordance with the NATO message text formatting rules. It is designed to permit both manual and automated handling and processing. *See also free form message text; structured message text.* 1/7/87

**forming-up place / zone de démarrage - position d'attaque**

The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure. *Also called "attack position".* 1/3/73

**form lines / courbe figurative**

Lines resembling contours, but representing no actual elevations, which have been sketched from visual observation or from inadequate or unreliable map sources, to show collectively the configuration of the terrain. 1/3/73

**form overlay / cadre de surimpression**

A pattern, such as a report form, grid or map, used as background image. 5/9/2000

**forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant - évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone. 1/3/73

**forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé**

A qualified individual who, from a forward position on the ground or in the air, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support of land forces. 1/8/82

**forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille**

The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre of units. 1/7/83

**forward line of own troops / ligne avant des forces amies**

A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. 1/3/91

**forward observer / observateur avancé**

An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information. 1/3/81

**forward overlap / recouvrement longitudinal**

*See overlap.* 1/3/73

**forward slope / glacis**

Any slope which descends towards the enemy. 1/3/73

**forward tell / transfert ascendant**

*See track telling.* 1/3/73

**found shipment / marchandise non manifestée**

Freight received but not listed or manifested. 1/3/73

**fragmentary order / ordre simplifié**

An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections. 1/3/91

**frame / cliché**

In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs. 1/3/73

**free air overpressure / surpression incidente**

The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an explosion. 1/3/73

**free drop / largage en chute libre**

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. *See also airdrop; air movement; free fall; high-velocity drop; low-velocity drop; release.* 1/3/73

**free fall / saut en commandé**

A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or automatically, at a predetermined altitude. *See also free drop.* 1/3/71

**free form message text / texte de message libre**

A message text without prescribed format arrangements. It is intended for fast drafting as well as manual handling and processing. *See also formatted*

*message text; structured message text.*  
1/7/87

**free mine / mine dérivante**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut. *See also floating mine; mine.* 1/11/75

**free play exercise / exercice à libre action**

An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations. *See also controlled exercise.* 1/6/84

**free rocket / roquette libre**

A rocket not subject to guidance or control in flight. 1/3/73

**front / front**

1. The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.
  2. The direction of the enemy.
  3. The line of contact of two opposing forces.
  4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.
- 1/3/73

**frontal attack / attaque frontale**

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces. *See also flanking attack.* 1/12/77

**full beam spread / faisceau ouvert**

*See indirect illumination.* 1/11/75

**full command / commandement intégral**

The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services. Note: the term "command" as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No NATO or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to him since, in assigning forces to NATO, nations will delegate only operational command or operational control. *See also administrative control; operational command; operational control.*  
4/10/2000

**full naval control of shipping / contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale**

Mandatory worldwide naval control of shipping for all Allied merchant shipping or specified categories thereof. *See also*

*naval control of shipping; regional naval control of shipping.* 9/7/97

**fully planned movement / mouvement entièrement planifié**

A movement which is prepared in detail, based on definite data and for which all necessary movement and transportation support will be arranged as required or agreed. This type of movement can be executed on declaration of alert measures or on call. *See also ad hoc movement; partially planned movement.*  
1/11/90

**functional command / commandement fonctionnel**

A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas. *See also command.* 1/3/73

**fusion / 1. fusion ; 2. fusionnement**

1. The process whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element, with the release of tremendous amounts of energy.
2. In intelligence usage, the blending of intelligence and/or information from multiple sources or agencies into a coherent picture. The origin of the initial individual items should then no longer be apparent. 1/11/91

**fuze / fusée**

A device which initiates an explosive train. *See also base fuze; boresafe fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.* 1/10/80

**fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage**

A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze.  
1/12/79

## G

**gap /couloir**

In land mine warfare, an area within a barrier, free of obstacles and not exposed to the effects of mines, whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation. *See also phoney minefield.* 9/1/96

**gap-filler radar / radar de couverture complémentaire**

A radar used to supplement the coverage of the principal radar in areas where coverage is inadequate. 1/12/74

**gap marker / marqueur d'extrémité de couloir**

In land mine warfare, markers used to indicate a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to, and exit from, the gap will be referenced to a landmark or immediate marker. *See also marker.* 1/3/81

**garnishing / garnissage de camouflage**

In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage. 1/12/74

**garrison force / garnison**

All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities. *See also force(s).* 1/3/73

**G-day / jour G**

*See commander's required date; designation of days and hours.* 1/2/89

**general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire**

Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport. *See also cargo.* 1/7/87

**general stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt général**

The percentage of a group of vehicles in battle formation likely to be stopped by mines when attempting to cross a minefield. 1/9/81

**general support / action d'ensemble - appui général**

That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. 1/8/76

**general support reinforcing / renforcement de l'appui général**

A tactical task in which an artillery unit fires in support of the force as a whole and, on a secondary basis, provides

reinforcing fire for another artillery unit. 29/5/2002

**general unloading period / phase de déchargement général**

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. It encompasses the unloading of units and cargo from the ships as rapidly as facilities on the beach permit. It proceeds without regard to class, type, or priority of cargo, as permitted by cargo handling facilities ashore. *See also initial unloading period.* 1/3/82

**generic plan / plan générique**

A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required. 25/9/98

**geocoded image / image géocodée**

In photogrammetry, an orthorectified image encoded with grid or geographical coordinates so as to define the position of its pixels in relation to the surface of the earth. *See also geographic coordinates; georeferenced image; grid coordinate system; mosaic; orthorectification.* 14/10/2002

**geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques**

The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid. *See also coordinates; geocoded image.* 1/3/73

**geomatics / géomatique**

The science and technology of geospatial information management, including the acquisition, storage, analysis and processing, display and dissemination of georeferenced information. *See also geospatial.* 16/7/99

**georef / géoref**

A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System".) *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

**georeferenced image / image géoréférencée**

In photogrammetry, an image which has been processed such that its pixels are assigned map coordinates, and then resampled to conform to a map projection system. *See also geocoded image; projection.* 14/10/2002

**geospatial / géospatial**

Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth. *See also geomatics.* 13/12/99

**go around / remise de gaz**

*See overshoot.* 1/8/79

**go no-go / go no-go**

The condition or state of operability of a component or system: "go", functioning properly; or "no-go", not functioning properly. 1/3/82

**government off-the-shelf / gouvernemental sur étagère - gouvernemental standard**

Pertaining to a product developed for a national government and made available for authorized use, normally without modification. *See also commercial off-the-shelf; NATO off-the-shelf.* 1/10/2001

**gradient circuit / mise de feu à gradient**

In mine warfare, a circuit which is actuated when the rate of change, with time, of the magnitude of the influence is within predetermined limits. 1/11/75

**graphic / document graphique**

Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart, or mosaic or even a film-strip that was produced using cartographic techniques. 1/3/73

**graphic scale / échelle graphique - échelle des distances - échelle linéaire**

A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance. *See also scale. Also called "bar scale"; "linear scale".* 1/2/74

**grapnel / grappin**

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut. 1/11/75

**graticule / graticule**

1. In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.

2. In imagery interpretation; *See reticle. See also image map; neatlines.* 1/11/77

**graticule ticks / amorce de réseau géographique**

In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect. 1/3/73

**gravity extraction / largage par gravité**

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight. 1/3/73

**graze / percutant**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that all bursts occurred on impact. 1/8/74

**grazing fire / tir rasant**

Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the centre of the cone of fire does not rise above one metre from the ground. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**great circle route / orthodromie**

The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points. 1/3/73

**grid / carroyage militaire - grille**

*See military grid.* 1/3/73

**grid bearing / azimuth grille**

Bearing measured with reference to grid north. *See also bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.* 9/1/96

**grid convergence / convergence de la grille**

The horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north. *See also convergence; grid convergence factor.* 1/3/73

**grid convergence factor / facteur de convergence de la grille**

The ratio of the grid convergence angle to the longitude difference. In the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection this ratio is constant for all charts based on the same two standard parallels. *See also constant of the cone; convergence; grid convergence.* 1/3/73

**grid coordinate / coordonnées de carroyage**

Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart. *See also coordinates.* 1/12/74

**grid coordinate system / système de carroyage**

A plane-rectangular coordinate system usually based on, and mathematically adjusted to, a map projection in order that geographic positions (latitudes and longitudes) may be readily transformed into plane coordinates and the computations relating to them may be made by the ordinary method of plane surveying. *See also coordinates; geocoded image.* 1/3/73

**grid interval / intervalle d'un quadrillage**

The distance represented between the lines of a grid. 1/3/73

**grid magnetic angle / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage**

Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north. *Also called "grid variation"; "grivation". See also isogriv.* 1/3/73

**grid navigation / navigation-grille**

A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference. *See also navigational grid.* 1/12/74

**grid north / nord de la grille**

The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference. 1/3/73

**grid ticks / amorce d'un quadrillage**

Small marks on the neatline of a map or chart indicating additional grid reference systems included on that sheet. Grid ticks are sometimes shown on the interior grid lines of some maps for ease of referencing. 1/3/73

**grid variation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage**

*See grid magnetic angle.* 1/3/73

**gripper edge / bord d'entraînement**

The edge by which paper or other printing material is drawn into the printing machine. 1/3/73

**grivation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage**

*See grid magnetic angle.* 1/3/73

**gross weight / poids total en charge**

1. Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, crew, personal equipment and load.

2. Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding. *See also net weight.* 1/3/82

**ground alert / alerte au sol**

That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order. 1/4/74

**ground control / cheminement par triangulation**

A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between points on the earth. *See also control point; field control; traverse.* 1/3/73

**ground-controlled approach procedure / procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol**

The technique for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a position for landing. *See also automatic approach and landing.* 13/12/99

**ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol**

A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or guided missiles for the purpose of effecting interception. 1/8/73

**ground-effect machine / appareil à effet de sol**

A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air cushion. 1/11/94

**grounding / mise à la masse**

The bonding of an equipment case, frame or chassis, to an object or vehicle structure to ensure a common potential. *See also bonding; earthing.* 1/7/80

**ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre**

An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and/or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations. *See also air liaison officer.* 1/3/73

**ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres**

A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters. 1/3/82

**ground mine / mine de fond**

*See bottom mine.* 1/11/75

**ground nadir / nadir au sol**

The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective centre of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point. 1/3/73

**ground observer organization / corps d'observateurs terrestres**

A corps of ground watchers deployed at suitable points throughout an air defence system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements. 1/3/73

**ground position / point sol**

The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft. 1/3/73

**ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol**

An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft. 1/3/73

**ground return / écho de sol**

The radar reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image. 9/5/2000

**ground signal / signal de trafic**

A visual signal displayed on an aerodrome to give local air traffic rules information to flight crews in the air. *See also signal area.* 1/3/73

**ground speed / vitesse sol**

The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface. 1/11/75

**ground zero / point zéro - surface zéro**

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned or actual nuclear detonation. *Also called "surface zero". See also actual ground zero; desired ground zero.* 1/9/81

**group of targets / groupe d'objectifs**

Two or more targets on which fire is desired simultaneously. A group of targets is designated by a letter/number combination or a nickname. 1/8/76

**group rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces**

*See force rendezvous.* 1/8/76

**guard / élément de protection**

A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information. *See also flank guard, screen.* 1/3/81

**guarded frequency / fréquence gardée**

An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled. 9/1/96

**guard-ship / bâtiment de garde**

A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness. 1/3/73

**guerilla warfare / guérilla**

Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. 1/3/73

**guidance coverage / zone de guidage**

That volume of space in which guidance information (azimuth and/or elevation and/or distance) is provided to aircraft to the specified performance and accuracy. This may be specified either with relation to aerodrome/airstrip geometry, making assumptions about deployment of ground equipment or with relation to the coverage provided by individual ground units. 1/9/81

**guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol**

The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight. 1/3/73

**guided missile / missile**

An unmanned self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, is controlled. *See also aerodynamic missile; air-to-air guided missile; antiradiation missile; ballistic missile; sea skimmer; surface-to-air guided missile; surface-to-surface guided missile.* 1/8/82

**guide signs / signal indicateur**

Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information. 1/3/73

**guide specification / spécification-type**

Minimum requirements to be used as a basis for the evaluation of a national specification covering a fuel, lubricant or associated product proposed for standardization action. 1/10/84

**guinea-pig / cobaye**

In naval mine warfare, a ship used to determine whether an area can be

considered safe from influence mines under certain conditions, or, specifically, to detonate pressure mines. 1/11/75

**gull / leurre flottant**

In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes. 1/12/73

**gun carriage / affût de canon - affût**

A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms. *Also called "carriage".* 1/3/73

**gun direction / direction de tir**

The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship. 1/3/73

**gun empty / pièce vide**

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered. *Also called "gun clear".* 16/07/96

**gun-target line / ligne pièce-but**

An imaginary straight line from gun to target. 2/5/95

**gun-type weapon / arme nucléaire type canon**

A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain. 1/3/79

**gyromagnetic compass / compas gyromagnétique**

A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit. 1/12/79

## H

**hachuring / hachures**

A method of representing relief upon a map or chart by shading in short disconnected lines drawn in the direction of the slopes. 1/3/73

**half-life / période radioactive**

The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination. 1/3/73

**half-residence time / demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère**

As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value. 1/3/73

**half thickness / demi-épaisseur**

Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it. 1/3/73

**half-tone / demi-teinte**

Any photomechanical printing surface or the impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape, varying in direct proportion to the intensity of the tones they represent. *See also half-tone screen.* 1/3/73

**half-tone screen / trame de demi-teinte**

A series of regular spaced opaque lines on glass, crossing at right angles, producing transparent apertures between intersections. Used in a process camera to break up a solid or continuous tone image into a pattern of small dots. *See also half-tone; screen.* 1/3/73

**handover line / ligne de recueil**

A control feature, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another. 1/7/85

**hang fire / long feu**

An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system. 1/10/78

**harassing fire / tir de harcèlement**

Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower morale. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**harassment / harcèlement**

Repeated, deliberate and intimidating activities intended to discourage, impede and disrupt. 14/10/2002

**harbour defence / défense portuaire**

The defence of a harbour or anchorage and its water approaches against external threats such as:

- submarine, submarine borne, or small surface craft attack;
- enemy minelaying operations; and
- sabotage.

The defence of a harbour from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defence. *See also port security.* 1/12/74

**hardened site / site durci**

A site, normally constructed under rock or concrete cover, designed to provide protection against the effects of conventional weapons. It may also be equipped to provide protection against the side-effects of a nuclear attack and against a chemical or a biological attack. 1/3/81

**hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles**

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/7/85

**hard stand / 1. aire de stationnement; 2. aire de stockage**

- A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.
- Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material. 1/3/73

**hasty attack / attaque improvisée**

In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in order to exploit an opportunity. *See also deliberate attack.* 1/7/83

**hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide**

The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method. 1/7/80

**hasty crossing / franchissement dans la foulée**

The crossing of an inland water obstacle using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made

without pausing for elaborate preparations. *See also deliberate crossing.* 1/1/91

**hasty defence / défense improvisée**

A defence normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles. *See also deliberate defence.* 1/3/73

**heading / cap**

The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or ship is pointed, usually expressed in degrees clockwise from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid). 1/3/73

**heading indicator / répétiteur de cap**

An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system. 1/11/80

**headroom / hauteur libre**

The vertical distance between the top of the superstructure of a vehicle or the head of a person and any obstruction above them. *See also overhead clearance.* 4/10/2000

**head-up display / présentation tête haute**

A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. *See also horizontal situation display.* 1/11/80

**health service support / soutien santé**

All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population. 13/12/99

**heavy-lift-ship / bâtiment****transporteur de charges lourdes**

A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. 1/3/73

**height / hauteur**

- The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum. (ICAO)
- The vertical dimension of an object. *See also altitude; elevation.* 1/3/73

**height of burst / hauteur d'éclatement - hauteur d'explosion**

The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst. *See also optimum height of burst; safe burst height.* 1/3/73

**helicopter approach route / itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères**

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move to a specific landing site or landing zone. *See also helicopter lane; helicopter retirement route.* 1/10/80

**helicopter assault force / force d'assaut d'hélicoptères**

A task organization combining helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations. 1/3/73

**helicopterborne operation / opération héliportée**

An operation in which helicopters act in support of a formation, unit or organization to accomplish the movement of troops, supplies and/or equipment. *See also airmobile operation.* 20/11/96

**helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères**

In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the overall control of the tactical air control centre. 1/3/82

**helicopter lane / couloir d'hélicoptères**

A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations. *See also helicopter approach route; helicopter retirement route.* 1/3/73

**helicopter retirement route / itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères**

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move from a specific landing site or landing zone. *See also helicopter approach route; helicopter lane.* 1/10/80

**helicopter support team / groupe de soutien des hélicoptères**

A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of helicopter-borne troops, equipment and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and prisoners of war. 1/8/79

**helicopter wave / vague d'hélicoptères**

*See wave.* 1/3/73

**helipad / aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères**

A prepared area designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters. (Includes touch-down or hover point). 1/3/73

**heliport / héliport**

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters. 1/3/73

**Hertz-Horn / corne Hertz**

*See chemical horn.* 1/11/75

**H-hour / heure H**

*See designation of days and hours.* 1/8/82

**high altitude / haute altitude**

Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet). *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**high altitude burst / explosion nucléaire à haute altitude**

The explosion of a nuclear weapon which takes place at a height in excess of 100,000 feet (30,000 metres). *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

**high angle / tir vertical**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire (superior to 45°). 1/9/74

**high angle fire / tir vertical (ou courbe)**

Fire delivered at angles of elevation greater than the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned; fire, the range of which decreases as the angle of elevation is increased. 1/8/79

**high density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité**

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons/airspace users. 1/9/81

**high-velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée**

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low-velocity drop) and lower than free-drop velocity. *See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.* 1/3/73

**hill shading / estompage**

A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that

would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction. *See also shaded relief.* 1/3/73

**hoist / treuil**

In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically. 1/3/82

**hold / 1. cale; 2. tenir; 3. fixer; 4. maintenir en attente**

1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.
2. In land operations, to maintain possession of a position or area by force. 1/10/2001
3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.
4. As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with Air Traffic Control instructions. 1/3/73

**holdee / isolé - maintenu en attente**

*See transient.* 1/3/73

**hold fire / halte au feu**

In air defence, an emergency order to stop firing. Missiles already in flight must be prevented from intercepting, if technically possible. *See also cease engagement.* 1/7/83

**holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente**

An anchorage where ships may lie:  
a. if the assembly or working anchorage, or port, to which they have been assigned is full;  
b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from proceeding immediately on their next voyage;  
c. when dispersed from a port to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack. *See also assembly anchorage; emergency anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/6/78

**holding attack / action de fixation**

An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location. 1/3/73

**holding point / point d'attente**

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearances. *See also orbit point.* 1/10/84

**holding position / position d'attente**

A specified location on the aerodrome, close to the active runway and identified by visual means, at which the position of a taxiing aircraft is maintained in accordance with air traffic control instructions. 1/3/79

**holiday / blanc**

In naval mine warfare, a gap left unintentionally during sweeping or minehunting arising from errors in navigation, station-keeping, dan laying, breakdowns or other causes. 1/11/75

**hollow charge / charge perforante**

A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation. 1/12/77

**homing / processus de ralliement**

The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point. 1/3/79

**homing adaptor / adaptateur de radioralliement**

A device which, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft. 1/3/73

**homing guidance / guidage de collision**

A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of a self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target. *See also active homing guidance; passive homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.* 1/3/73

**homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse**

In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**hook operation / transport sous élingue**

In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads. *See also underslung load.* 1/7/88

**horizontal action mine / mine à action horizontale**

In land mine warfare, a mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground. *See also mine.* 1/1/91

**horizontal error / écart probable horizontal - écart probable**

The error in range, deflection, or in radius, which a weapon may be expected to exceed as often as not. Horizontal error of weapons making a nearly

vertical approach to the target is described in terms of circular error probable. Horizontal error of weapons producing elliptical dispersion pattern is expressed in terms of probable error. *Also called "probable error". See also circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error.* 1/3/73

**horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale**

Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

**horizontal situation display / visualisation de la situation horizontale**

An electronically generated display on which navigation information and stored mission and procedural data can be presented. Radar information and television picture can also be displayed either as a map overlay or as a separate image. *See also head-up display.* 1/11/80

**horizontal situation indicator / plateau de route**

An instrument which may display bearing and distance to a navigation aid, magnetic heading, track/course and track/course deviation. 1/11/73

**horn / corne**

In naval mine warfare, a projection from the mine shell of some contact mines which, when broken or bent by contact, causes the mine to fire. *See also switch horn.* 1/11/75

**horse collar / sangle de sauvetage**

*See rescue strop.* 1/6/84

**hostile track / piste hostile**

A track determined to be a threat in accordance with established criteria. 4/10/2000

**host nation / pays hôte**

A nation which, by agreement:

- receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory;
- allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or
- provides support for these purposes.

*See also host-nation support.* 4/10/2000

**host nation post / poste tenu par un ressortissant local**

A post which has been agreed by the local national authorities and should be permanently filled by them in view of its administrative/national nature. 1/11/75

**host-nation support / soutien fourni par le pays hôte**

Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis or war by a host nation to NATO and/or other forces and NATO organizations which are located on, operating on/from, or in transit through the host nation's territory. *See also host nation.* 4/10/2000

**hot spot / point chaud**

Region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighbouring regions in the area. 1/3/73

**hovering / plongée statique - vol stationnaire**

A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater. 1/3/73

**hovering ceiling / plafond de vol stationnaire**

The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect. 1/3/73

**human intelligence / renseignement humain - humint**

A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. *Also called "humint".* 1/1/83

**humint / humint - renseignement humain**

*See human intelligence.* 1/1/83

**hunter-killer group / groupe hunter-killer**

*See antisubmarine carrier group.* 1/3/73

**hunter track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur**

In naval mine warfare, the track to be followed by the hunter (or sweeper) to ensure that the hunting (or sweeping) gear passes over the lap track. *Also called "sweeper track".* 1/11/75

**hydrogen bomb / bombe à hydrogène**

*See thermonuclear weapon.* 1/11/75

**hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique**

A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land



area. *Also called "nautical chart".*  
1/3/73

**hydrography / hydrographie**

The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes. 1/3/73

**hyperbaric chamber / caisson**

**hyperbare - caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression**

A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment. It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving. *Also called "compression chamber"; "diving chamber"; "recompression chamber".* 1/10/84

**hyperbolic navigation system / système de navigation hyperbolique**

A radio navigation system which enables the position of an aircraft equipped with a suitable receiver to be fixed by two or more intersecting hyperbolic position lines. The system employs either a time difference measurement of pulse transmissions or a phase difference measurement of phase-locked continuous wave transmissions. *See also decca; loran.* 1/12/74

**hyperfocal distance / distance**

**hyperfocale**

The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity. 1/3/73

**hypergolic fuel / carburant**

**hypergolique**

Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems. 1/3/73

**hypersonic / hypersonique**

Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound. *See also speed of sound.* 1/3/73

**hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie**

Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base. *Also called "exaggerated stereoscopy".*  
1/3/73

**hypobaric chamber / caisson**

**hypobare - caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée**

A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in

ascending to altitude. This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes. *Also called "altitude chamber"; "decompression chamber"; "diving chamber".* 1/10/84

**hypsonetric tinting / teinte**

**hypsométrique - coloriage**

**hypsométrique - teinte de niveau**

A method of showing relief on maps and charts by colouring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels. *Also called "altitude tint"; "elevation tint"; "layer tint".* 1/3/73

## I

**identification / 1. 2. identification;  
3. identité**

1. The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.

2. The determination of the origin, nature, and characteristics of a detected person, object or phenomenon. This may be accomplished by various means including visual recognition, electronic interrogation, flight plan correlation and the interpretation of acoustic information, behaviour and/or hostile action. *See also detection; identification friend or foe; recognition.* 1/10/2001.

3. In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class. *Also called "identity".* 15/7/2000

**identification, friend or foe /  
identification ami/ennemi**

A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces. *Commonly called "IFF". See also detection; identification; recognition.* 1/8/82

**identity / identité - identification**

*See identification.* 1/11/75

**igniter / allumeur**

A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train. 18/12/97

**illumination by diffusion / éclairage  
par diffusion**

*See indirect illumination.* 1/11/75

**illumination by reflection / éclairage  
par réflexion**

*See indirect illumination.* 1/11/75

**illumination fire / tir éclairant**

Fire designed to illuminate an area. 1/3/73

**image degradation / affaiblissement de  
l'image**

The reduction of the inherent optimum potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system, i.e. atmospherics, snow, cover, etc..., are not associated with the term. 1/11/75

**image displacement / déformation de  
l'image**

In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error. 1/3/73

**image map / iconocarte**

In photogrammetry, a map made from an image or image mosaic, usually overlaid with a grid or graticule, and cartographically enhanced to aid interpretation. Note: it may be in hard or soft copy format and be capable of substituting a conventional map product. *See also graticule; military grid; mosaic; photomap.* 14/10/2002

**image motion compensation /  
compensation de file**

Movement intentionally imparted to film at such a rate as to compensate for the forward motion of an air or space vehicle when photographing ground objects. 1/3/73

**imagery / imagerie**

Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media. 1/3/73

**imagery collateral / documents  
d'interprétation**

The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function. 1/6/78

**imagery correlation / corrélation de  
représentation**

The mutual relationship between the different signatures on imagery from different types of sensors in terms of position and the physical characteristics signified. 1/11/75

**imagery data recording /  
enregistrement des données de  
représentation**

The transposing of information relating to the airborne vehicle, and sensor, such as speed, height, tilt, position and time, to the matrix block on the sensor record at the moment of image acquisition. 1/12/76

**imagery exploitation / exploitation  
photographique**

The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the preparation of reports and the dissemination of information. 1/9/74

**imagery interpretation /****1. interprétation d'une représentation;  
2. interprétation photographique**

1. The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.

2. The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images. *Also called "photographic interpretation".* 1/12/74

**imagery interpretation key / clé  
d'interprétation**

Any diagram, chart, table, list, or set of examples, etc., which is used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid identification of objects visible on imagery. *Also called "photo interpretation key".* 1/3/73

**imagery pack / dossier de  
représentation d'objectif**

An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area. 1/12/74

**imagery sortie / sortie de  
reconnaissance photographique -  
sortie photographique**

One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery. *Also called "photographic sortie".* 1/3/73

**immediate air support / appui aérien  
immédiat - appui aérien urgent**

Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

**immediate decontamination /  
décontamination immédiate**

Decontamination carried out by an individual upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimize casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment. *See also decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/11/91

**immediate destination / destination  
immédiate**

The next destination of a ship or convoy, irrespective of whether or not onward routing instructions have been issued to it. *See also original destination.* 1/3/73

**immediately vital cargo / cargaison  
immédiatement vitale**

A cargo already loaded which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of

the war or for national survival, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. If the cargo is carried in a ship of another nation, then that nation must agree to the delivery of the cargo. The use of this term is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy. *See also cargo.* 1/3/73

**immediate operational readiness / situation paré à combattre**

The state in which an armed force is ready in all respects for instant combat. *See also nuclear weapon exercise; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.* 1/3/81

**impact action fuze / fusée percutante**

A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze. *Also called "direct action fuze".* *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

**impact area / zone d'impact - réceptacle**

An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground. 1/3/73

**impact point / point d'impact**

*See point of impact.* 1/12/74

**impact pressure / pression d'impact**

The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure. 1/8/79

**implementation / mise en application**

In NATO standardization, the fulfilment by a member nation of its obligations as specified in an standardization agreement. *See also NATO standardization agreement; ratification; reservation.* 1/11/94

**implosion weapon / arme à implosion**

A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take place. The compression is achieved by means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the centre of the sphere. 1/11/85

**imprint / référence de publication**

Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information. 1/3/73

**improvised early resupply / ravitaillement improvisé**

The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

**improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance**

A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. *See also area clearance; demining; proofing.* 1/10/92

**incapacitating agent / agent incapacitant**

A chemical agent which produces temporary disabling conditions which (unlike those caused by riot control agents) can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. Medical treatment, while not usually required, facilitates a more rapid recovery. *See also chemical agent; riot control agent.* 1/3/82

**inclination angle / assiette longitudinale**

*See pitch angle.* 1/12/79

**indefinite call sign / indicatif d'appel indéfini**

A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

**independent / indépendant**

A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship. *See also military independent.* 1/6/78

**independent ejection system / système d'éjection indépendant**

*See ejection systems.* 1/3/81

**independent mine / mine autonome**

A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying. *See also mine.* 1/11/94

**index contour line / courbe maîtresse**

A contour line accentuated by a heavier line weight to distinguish it from intermediate contour lines. Index contours are usually shown as every fifth contour with their assigned values, to facilitate reading elevations. *See also intermediate contour line.* 1/3/73

**index to adjoining sheets / carton index**

*See inter-chart relationship diagram.* 1/11/91

**indicator / indice**

In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. 1/3/81

**indirect air support / appui aérien indirect**

Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority interdiction, and harassing. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

**indirect fire / tir indirect**

Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**indirect illumination / éclairage indirect**

Battlefield illumination provided by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.

a. Illumination by diffusion:

illumination of an area beneath and to the flank of a slightly elevated searchlight or of pyrotechnic illuminants, by the light scattered from atmospheric particles.

b. Illumination by reflection:

illumination of an area by reflecting light from low cloud. Either or both of these effects are present when a searchlight is used in defilade or with its beam spread to maximum width. *See also battlefield illumination; full beam spread.* 1/11/75

**individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle**

Protection provided to the individual in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment by protective clothing and/or personal equipment. 1/4/82

**individual protective equipment / équipement individuel de protection**

In nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects. 1/7/93

**induced precession / précession induite**

A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyroscope. *See also precession.* 1/8/76

**induced radiation / radiation induite**

Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons. *See also contamination; residual radiation.* 1/3/73

**induction circuit / mise de feu à induction**

In naval mine warfare, a circuit actuated by the rate of change in a magnetic field due to the movement of the ship or the changing current in the sweep. 1/11/75

**inert filling / charge inerte**

A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling. *See also charge-2.* 1/11/75

**inertial navigation system / système de navigation à inertie**

A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity. 1/10/80

**inert mine / mine inerte - mine morte**

A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion. *See also disarmed mine; drill mine; mine; practice mine.* 1/11/86

**infill / teinte de remplissage**

In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc. 1/3/73

**infiltration / infiltration**

A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection. 1/8/82

**in-flight report / compte rendu en vol**

A standard form of message whereby air crews report mission results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information. 1/3/73

**influence field / champ d'influence**

The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment. 1/12/76

**influence mine / mine à influence**

A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/94

**influence release sinker / crapaud à largage à influence**

In naval mine warfare, a sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable target influence. *See also sinker.* 4/10/2000

**influence sweep / drague à influence**

In naval mine warfare, a sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines. 4/10/2000

**information / information - renseignement brut**

Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence. *See also collection plan; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/91

**information box / cadre d'informations**

A space on an annotated overlay, mosaic, map, etc., which is used for identification, reference, and scale information. *See also reference box; reliability diagram.* 1/7/88

**information requirements / besoins en information - besoins en renseignement brut**

Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. *See also collection plan; priority intelligence requirements.* 1/7/80

**information system / système d'information**

An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information processing functions. 14/10/2002

**infrared film / film infrarouge**

Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. 1/11/77

**infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire**

A passive airborne infrared recording system which scans across the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive lines to the record as the vehicle advances along the flight path. *See also laser linescan system.* 1/12/79

**infrastructure / infrastructure**

A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces. *See also bilateral infrastructure; common*

*infrastructure; national infrastructure.* 1/3/73

**initial approach / approche initiale**

a. That part of an instrument approach procedure in which the aircraft has departed an initial approach fix or point and is manoeuvring to enter the intermediate or final approach. It ends at the intermediate fix or point or, where no intermediate segment is established, at the final approach fix or point.  
b. That part of a visual approach of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination, or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced. 1/6/84

**initial approach area / aire d'approche initiale**

An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach. 1/3/73

**initial contact report / compte rendu initial de contact**

*See contact report.* 1/3/73

**initial draft plan / projet de plan initial**

A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

**initial early resupply / ravitaillement initial**

The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and anchorages. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

**initial path sweeping / dragage d'une bande initiale**

In naval mine warfare, initial sweeping to clear a path through a mined area dangerous to the following minesweepers. *See also precursor sweeping.* 1/11/75

**initial point / 1. 2. point initial;  
3. trace origine; 4. point d'orientation  
(air); 5. point de contrôle**

1. A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.
2. A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used as a reference. *See also target approach point.*
3. The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.
4. In air transport operations, a navigational checkpoint over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made.
5. An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites. 1/9/74

**initial programmed interpretation  
report / compte rendu initial  
d'interprétation**

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information on programmed mission objectives or other vital intelligence information which can be readily identified near these objectives, and which has not been reported elsewhere. 1/9/81

**initial radiation / rayonnement initial**

The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. *See also residual radiation.* 1/3/73

**initial unloading period / phase de  
déchargement initial**

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. All elements intended to land during this period are serialized. *See also general unloading period.* 1/6/81

**initiation / amorçage**

1. The action of a device used as the first element of an explosive train which, upon receipt of the proper impulse, causes the detonation or burning of an explosive item.
2. (nuclear) The action which sets off a chain reaction in a fissile mass which has reached the critical state (generally by the emission of a "spurt" of neutrons). 1/9/81

**in-place force / force en place**

A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO

Command to which it is committed. 1/7/85

**inset / carton intérieur**

In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized:

- a. an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale;
- b. a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale;
- c. a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes. 1/3/73

**inshore patrol / défense littorale**

A naval defence patrol operating generally within a defence coastal area and comprising all elements of harbour defences, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations. 1/3/73

**instructional mine / mine d'instruction**

An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose. *See also inert mine; practice mine.* 1/10/84

**instrument approach procedure /  
procédure d'approche aux  
instruments**

A series of predetermined manoeuvres for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated. 1/9/81

**instrument flight / vol aux  
instruments**

Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments. 1/3/73

**instrument landing system / système  
d'atterrissage aux instruments**

A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, which may include indications of distance from the optimum point of landing. *See also localizer.* 1/1/80

**instrument recording photography /  
enregistrement photographique des  
instruments**

Photography of the presentation of instrument data. 1/3/73

**in support of / en appui de**

Term designating the support provided to another unit, formation or organization while remaining under the initial command. *See also support.* 25/9/98

**insurgency / sédition**

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. 1/7/80

**integrated logistic support / soutien  
logistique intégré**

The management and technical process through which supportability and logistic support considerations are integrated into the design and taken into account throughout the life cycle of systems/equipment and by which all elements of logistic support are planned, acquired, tested and provided in a timely and cost-effective manner. *See also combined logistic support.* 1/11/94

**integrated staff / état-major intégré**

A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and service. *See also joint staff; parallel staff; staff.* 1/3/73

**integrating circuit / mise de feu à  
intégration**

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence. 1/11/75

**integration / 1. superposition;  
2. synthèse**

1. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image.
2. In intelligence usage, a step in processing phase of the intelligence cycle whereby analyzed information and/or intelligence is selected and combined into a pattern in the course of the production of further intelligence. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/7/94

**intelligence / renseignement**

The product resulting from the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity. *See also all-source intelligence; basic intelligence; collection management; combat intelligence; current intelligence; intelligence cycle; security intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence.* 1/3/81

**intelligence cycle / cycle du renseignement**

The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases:

- Direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies.
- Collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.
- Processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.
- Dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it. *See also agency; analysis; collation; collection management; collection plan; evaluation; information; integration; intelligence; interpretation; priority intelligence requirements.* 1/9/81

**intelligence estimate / appréciation renseignement**

The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption. 1/7/83

**intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité**

A multiplying factor used in planning activities to evaluate the foreseeable intensity or the specific nature of an operation in a given area for a given period. It is applied to the standard day of supply in order to calculate the combat day of supply. 1/9/81

**intensity mine circuit / mise de feu à intensité**

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the field strength reaching a level differing by some pre-set minimum from that experienced by the mine when no ships are in the vicinity. 1/11/75

**intercepting search / recherche d'interception**

A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous position is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed. 1/3/73

**interceptor / intercepteur - chasseur d'interception**

A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects. *Also called "fighter interceptor". See also fighter.* 1/4/73

**interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne**

An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes. *See also air control.* 1/4/73

**intercept point / point d'interception**

The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception. 1/4/73

**intercept receiver / détecteur d'interception radioélectrique**

A receiver designed to detect and provide visual and/or aural indication of electromagnetic emissions occurring within the particular portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which it is tuned. 1/4/73

**interchangeability / interchangeabilité**

The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements. *See also commonality; compatibility.* 4/10/2000

**inter-chart relationship diagram / carton index**

A diagram on a map or chart showing names and/or numbers of adjacent sheets in the same (or related) series. *Also called "index to adjoining sheets". See also map index.* 1/12/74

**inter-command exercise / exercice inter-commandements**

An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 4/10/2000

**intercount dormant period / période d'insensibilisation après avance**

In naval mine warfare, the period after the actuation of a ship counter before it is ready to receive another actuation. 1/8/76

**interdiction fire / tir d'interdiction**

Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point. *See also fire.* 1/4/73

**inter-look dormant period / période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions**

In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register. 1/12/76

**intermediate approach / approche intermédiaire**

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made. It blends the initial approach segment into the final approach segment. It begins at the intermediate fix or point and ends at the final approach fix or point. 1/6/84

**intermediate area illumination / éclairage de la zone intermédiaire**

Illumination in the area, extending in depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 metres) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of division artillery weapons (about 10,000 metres). 1/4/73

**intermediate contour line / courbe de niveau normale**

A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours. *See also index contour line.* 1/4/73

**intermediate marker / marqueur intermédiaire**

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield. *See also marker.* 1/4/73

**intermediate objective / objectif intermédiaire**

In land warfare, an area or feature between the line of departure and an objective which must be seized and/or held. 1/2/88

**intermittent arming device / dispositif de réceptivité intermittente**

A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times. 1/11/75

**intermittent illumination / éclairage intermittent**

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals. 1/3/74

**internally displaced person / personne déplacée**

A person who, as part of a mass movement, has been forced to flee his or her home or place of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violation of human rights, fear of such violation, or natural or man-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border. *See also asylum seeker; evacuee; refugee.* 4/10/2000

**internal radiation / rayonnement interne**

Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body. 1/4/73

**international actual strength / effectif international réel**

The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts. 1/12/76

**international call sign / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif**

A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signalling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters.) *See also call sign.* 1/4/73

**international civilian personnel with NATO status / personnel civil international à statut OTAN**

Civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized NATO international civilian posts. 1/10/78

**international cooperative logistics / coopération logistique internationale**

Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions. 1/7/85

**international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date**

The line coinciding approximately with the antimeridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day. *Also called "date line".* 1/4/73

**international identification code / indice international d'identification**

In railway terminology, a code which identifies a military train from point of origin to final destination. The code consists of a series of figures, letters, or symbols indicating the priority, country of origin, day of departure, national identification code number and country of destination of the train. 1/3/81

**international job description / fiche de poste international**

A delineation of the specific duties, responsibilities and qualification

pertaining to a specific international post. 1/11/75

**international loading gauge (GIC) / gabarit international de chargement (GIC)**

The loading gauge upon which international railway agreements are based. A load whose dimensions fall within the limits of this gauge may move without restriction on most of the railways of Continental Western Europe. GIC is an abbreviation for "gabarit international de chargement", formerly called PPI. 1/7/85

**international manpower ceiling / maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux**

The total number of international posts, military and civilian, which has been authorized for each international organization. 1/11/75

**international map of the world / carte internationale du monde**

A map series at 1: 1,000,000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications. 1/8/74

**international military personnel / personnel militaire international**

Military persons assigned or appointed to authorized international military posts. 1/11/77

**international military post / poste militaire international**

An international post authorized to be filled by a military person whose pay and allowances remain the responsibility of the parent nation. 1/8/76

**international personnel / personnel international**

Military and civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized international posts. 1/11/75

**international post / poste international**

A post, position, job or billet, authorized in a peacetime establishment or emergency establishment which carries a specific international job description, whose incumbent is responsible to international authority. 1/11/75

**interoperability / interopérabilité**

The ability of Alliance forces and, when appropriate, forces of Partner and other nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks. 4/10/2000

**interpretability / possibilité d'interprétation**

Suitability of imagery for interpretation with respect to answering adequately requirements on a given type of target in terms of quality and scale.

- a. Poor - Imagery is unsuitable for interpretation to answer adequately requirements on a given type of target.
- b. Fair - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target but with only average detail.
- c. Good - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in considerable detail.
- d. Excellent - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in complete detail. 1/12/79

**interpretation / interprétation**

In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/7/94

**interrupted line / ligne discontinue**

A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart. 1/4/73

**interval / intervalle**

1. The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.
2. The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.
3. The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.
4. The time lapse between photographic exposures.
5. At battery right or left, an interval ordered in seconds is the time between one gun firing and the next gun firing. Five seconds is the standard interval.
6. At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between successive rounds from each gun. 1/4/73

**intervention / intervention**

Action taken to exert influence over, modify or control a specific activity. 1/10/2001

**intra-command exercise / exercice intra-commandement**

An exercise which involves part of a NATO strategic command or

subordinate command. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 4/10/2000

**intruder / intrus**

An individual, unit, weapon system or tactical track in or near an operational or exercise area, which presents a threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity. 9/1/96

**intruder operation / opération d'intruder**

An offensive operation by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases. 1/4/73

**inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel**

That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. *Commonly called "inventory management"; "materiel control"; "materiel management" and "supply management".* 1/4/73

**inverter / onduleur**

In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current. *See also rectifier.* 1/7/83

**ionization / ionisation**

The process of producing ions by the removal of electrons from, or the addition of electrons to, atoms or molecules. 1/4/73

**irregular outer edge / contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the mine field. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines. 1/1/91

**isocentre / isocentre**

The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular. 1/8/74

**isodose rate line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive**

*See dose rate contour line.* 1/3/73

**isogriv / isogrille**

A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north. *See also grid magnetic angle.* 1/8/74



## J

**jamming / brouillage**

*See barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.* 1/3/73

**jettison / déstase**

Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat. 1/7/83

**jettisoned mines / mines rejetées à la mer**

Mines which are laid as quickly as possible in order to empty the minelayer of mines, without regard to their condition or relative positions. *See also mine.* 1/10/78

**joiner / navire ralliant un convoi**

An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy. *Also called "convoy joiner". See also joiner convoy; joiner section.* 1/6/78

**joiner convoy / convoi ralliant**

A convoy sailed to join the main convoy. *See also joiner; joiner section.* 1/10/78

**joiner section / section ralliant un convoi**

A joiner or joiner convoy, after rendezvous, and while manoeuvring to integrate with the main convoy. *See also joiner; joiner convoy.* 1/6/78

**joint / interarmées**

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organisations in which elements of at least two services participate. *Also called "multiservice". See also combined..* 16/7/99

**joint amphibious operation / opération amphibie interarmées**

An amphibious operation conducted by significant elements of two or more services. 1/4/73

**joint amphibious task force / force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées - force opérationnelle amphibie interforces**

A temporary grouping of units of two or more services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in an amphibious operation. 1/4/73

**joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées**

A temporary area defined by a NATO strategic or regional commander, in which a designated joint commander plans and executes a specific mission at the operational level of war.

Note: it is defined in coordination with nations and approved by the North Atlantic Council or the Military Committee as appropriate, in accordance with NATO's Operational Planning Architecture. A joint operations area and its defining parameters, such as time, scope of the mission and geographical area, are contingency- or mission-specific and may overlap areas of responsibility. *See also area of operations; area of responsibility; operational level of war.* 4/11/2000

**joint staff / état-major interarmées - état-major interforces**

A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country. *See also integrated staff; parallel staff; staff.* 1/3/81

**joint subregional command / commandement interarmées sous-régional**

A subregional command organization at the third level of the NATO military command structure with no permanently allocated area of responsibilities. This command is characterized as follows:

- a. it contains a combination of appropriate specific tri-service capabilities;
- b. it assumes subregional responsibilities for training and exercises; and
- c. it provides a permanent planning and command and control capability for the conduct of joint operations, allowing it to undertake or contribute to all Alliance missions as directed by the NATO regional commander. *See also component command; regional command; strategic command; subregional command level.* 4/10/2000

**join up / rassemblement**

To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation. *See also rendezvous.* 1/8/76

**jump speed / vitesse de largage**

The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft. 1/4/74

## K

**K-day / jour K**

*See designation of days and hours.*  
1/8/82

**key / clé**

In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend". *See also blue key; drawing key; legend.* 1/4/73

**key point / point sensible**

A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations. 1/4/73

**key symbol / symbole clé**

In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, colour, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target audience and which creates a favourable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme. 1/4/73

**key terrain / position clé**

Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. 1/4/73

**killed in action / tué au combat**

A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility. *See also battle casualty; died of wounds received in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

**kill probability / probabilité de destruction**

A measure of the probability of destroying a target. 1/4/73

**kiloton weapon / arme kilotonnique**

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons. *See also megaton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/4/73

**kite / plongeur**

In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level without sideways displacement. 1/11/75

**L**

**laid life / durée d'activation**

In land mine warfare, the period of time throughout which the fuzing system of a mine may be activated. 16/7/99

**land effect / effet de terre**

*See coastal refraction.* 1/3/73

**landing aid / aide à l'atterrissage**

Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing. 1/4/73

**landing approach / approche d'atterrissage**

The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area. 1/4/73

**landing area / 1. 2. zone d'assaut amphibie - zone de mise à terre; 3. zone de poser**

1. The part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. *Also called "amphibious assault area".*

2. The general area used for landing troops and matériel either by airdrop or air landing. *Also called "amphibious assault area".*

3. A specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for take-off and landing of aircraft. *See also aerodrome.* 1/10/92

**landing beach / plage de débarquement**

The portion of a shoreline required for landing a battalion landing team, which can also be used as a tactical locality over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed. 1/10/2001

**landing craft / engin de débarquement**

A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading and retracting. It is also used for resupply operations. *See also amphibious vehicle; resupply.* 4/10/2000

**landing diagram / présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre**

A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement. *See also plan for loading.* 1/4/73

**landing force / force de débarquement**

The task organization of ground and aviation units assigned to an amphibious operation. *See also amphibious force.* 1/10/2001

**landing group / groupe de débarquement**

A subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions. 1/7/80

**landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) - plaque semi-perforée**

A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc. 1/4/73

**landing point / point d'atterrissage**

A point within a landing site where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land. 1/10/80

**landing roll / course à l'atterrissage**

The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration to taxi speed or full stop. 1/7/80

**landing ship / bâtiment de débarquement**

An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and on to a beach. 1/4/73

**landing ship dock / bâtiment de transport de chalands de débarquement**

A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and/or amphibian vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ships and craft. 1/4/73

**landing site / site d'atterrissage - site de débarquement**

1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points.  
2. In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies

can be landed by surface means. *See also aerodrome.* 1/1/83

**landing zone / zone d'atterrissage - zone de débarquement**

Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. *See also aerodrome.* 1/10/78

**landing zone control party / groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement**

Personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communication devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone. 1/9/81

**landmark / repère terrestre**

A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference. 1/4/73

**land mine warfare / guerre des mines terrestre - guerre des mines**

*See mine warfare.* 1/4/73

**lane marker / marqueur de cheminement**

In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane. Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker. *See also marker; minefield lane.* 1/6/84

**lap / bande**

In naval mine warfare, that section or strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the area. 1/11/75

**lap course / route de dragage**

In naval mine warfare, the true course desired to be made good during a run along a lap. 1/11/75

**lap track / rail**

In naval mine warfare, the centre line of a lap; ideally, the track to be followed by the sweep or detecting gear. 1/8/76

**lap turn / retournement**

In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out during the period between the completion of one run and the commencement of the run immediately following. 1/6/78

**lap width / largeur de bande interceptée**

In naval mine warfare, the swept path of the ship or formation divided by the percentage coverage being swept to. 1/11/75

**large ship / grand bâtiment**

A ship of over 137 metres (or 450 feet) in length. *See also small ship.* 1/11/75

**laser designator / marqueur laser**

A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object. *Also called "laser illuminator".* 31/5/2000

**laser guidance unit / dispositif de guidage par laser**

A system fitted with a laser seeker to compute trajectory data for use by the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb. *See also laser seeker.* 4/10/2000

**laser guided weapon / arme guidée par laser**

A weapon which utilizes a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected. *See also laser seeker.* 1/12/79

**laser illuminator / illuminateur laser**

*See laser designator.* 13/12/99

**laser linescan system / analyseur laser à balayage linéaire**

An active airborne imagery recording system which uses a laser as the primary source of illumination to scan the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive across-track lines to the record as the vehicle advances. *See also infrared linescan system.* 1/3/81

**laser pulse duration / durée d'impulsion laser**

The time during which the laser output pulse power remains continuously above half its maximum value. 1/1/80

**laser range-finder / télémètre à laser**

A device which uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object. 1/11/75

**laser seeker / chercheur laser**

A device based on a direction sensitive receiver which detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver. *See also laser guided weapon.* 1/8/79

**laser target designating system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser**

A system which is used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target. The system consists of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to acquire the target and direct the beam of laser energy thereon. *Also called "laser target marking system".* 1/11/75

**laser target marker / marqueur laser**

*See laser designator.* 1/11/75

**laser target marking system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser**

*See laser target designating system.* 1/7/80

**laser tracker / appareil de poursuite laser**

A device which locks on to the reflected energy from a laser marked/designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself. 1/7/80

**lashing / arrimage**

*See tie down.* 1/12/74

**lashing point / point d'arrimage**

*See tie down point.* 1/8/79

**late / retard**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report made to the observer or spotter, whenever there is a delay in reporting "shot" by coupling a time in seconds with the report. 1/8/74

**lateral gain / gain latéral**

The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area. 1/4/73

**lateral route / rocade**

A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into, axial routes. *See also route.* 1/4/73

**latest arrival date / date limite d'arrivée**

In movement planning, the latest date, calculated from G-day, on which an organization or unit is required to arrive at the designated ports of debarkation. *See also designation of days and hours.* 1/10/2001

**latitude band / zone de latitude**

Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth. *Commonly called "latitudinal band".* 1/4/73

**lattice / canevas**

A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained. 1/4/73

**launcher / rampe de lancement**

A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing. 1/4/73

**launching site / site de lancement**

Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface. 1/4/73

**launch pad / aire de lancement**

A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned. 1/4/73

**laydown bombing / bombardement en vol rasant**

A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuses and/or devices are used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb. 1/4/73

**layer tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique**

*See hypsometric tinting.* 1/4/73

**laying-up position / mouillage d'attente**

Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations. *See also waiting position.* 1/10/84

**lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage**

In naval mine warfare, a number allocated to an individual mine by the minefield planning authority to provide a simple means of referring to it. 1/11/75

**lead aircraft / avion leader**

1. An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions.
2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft. 1/4/73

**lead collision course / cap de collision**

A vector which, if maintained, would result in a collision between an interceptor and a target. 1/10/2001

**lead pursuit / cap de poursuite**

An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target. 1/12/74

**leapfrog / progression par bonds**

Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces. 1/4/73

**leaver / navire quittant - navire quittant un convoi**

A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and becomes independent. *Also called "convoy leaver". See also leaver convoy; leaver section.* 1/9/89

**leaver convoy / convoi détaché**

A convoy which has broken off from the main convoy and is proceeding to a different destination. *See also leaver, leaver section.* 1/6/78

**leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi**

A group of ships forming part of the main convoy which will subsequently break off to become leavers or a leaver convoy. *See also leaver; leaver convoy.* 1/6/78

**left (or right) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)**

1. Terms used to establish the relative position of a body of troops. The person using the terms left or right is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advancing towards or withdrawing from the enemy.

2. Correction used in adjusting fire to indicate that a lateral shift of the mean point of impact perpendicular to the reference line or spotting line is desired. *Also called "right (or left)".* 1/8/73

**legend / légende**

An explanation of symbols used on a map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form at the side of the map, etc. *See also key.* 1/12/93

**lens coating / couche antireflet**

A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element. 1/7/70

**lens distortion / distorsion**

Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations. 1/7/70

**level-of-effort munitions / stocks de soutien en munitions**

In stockpile planning, munitions stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of combat days and the attrition rate assumed, to counter targets the number of which is unknown. *See also threat-oriented munitions.* 1/2/88

**level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements**

The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands. 1/4/73

**liaison / liaison**

That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. 1/4/71

**liberated territory / territoire libéré**

Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been occupied by an

enemy, is retaken by friendly forces. 1/4/73

**life-guard submarine / sous-marin de sauvetage**

A submarine employed for rescue in an area which cannot be adequately covered by air or surface rescue facilities because of enemy opposition, distance from friendly bases, or other reasons. It is stationed near the objective and sometimes along the route to be flown by the strike aircraft. 1/4/73

**light damage / dégât léger**

*See nuclear damage.* 1/11/75

**lightening / allégement**

The operation (normally carried out at anchor) of transferring crude oil cargo from a large tanker to a smaller tanker, so reducing the draught of the larger tanker to enable it to enter port. 1/3/79

**light filter / filtre optique**

An optical element such as a sheet of glass, gelatine or plastic dyed in a specific manner to absorb selectively light of certain colours. 1/10/80

**light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit - ligne de black-out**

A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights at night. 1/4/73

**limited access route / itinéraire à accès réglementé**

A oneway route with one or more restrictions which preclude its use by the full range of military traffic. *See also double flow route; route; single flow route.* 1/1/80

**limit of fire / limite de tir**

1. The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.  
2. Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets. 1/2/74

**line / en direction - bonne direction**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred on the spotting line. 1/3/77

**linear scale / échelle des distances - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire**

*See graphic scale.* 1/2/74

**line astern / formation en ligne**

*See trail formation.* 1/11/77

**line gauge / largeur de ligne**

A measurement of line width. 1/2/74

**line of arrival / ligne d'incidence**

*See line of impact.* 1/8/73

**line of departure / ligne de départ**

1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.  
2. In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times. 1/11/85

**line of impact / ligne d'incidence**

A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst. *Also called "line of arrival".* 1/3/82

**line of operation / ligne d'opération**

In a campaign or operation, a line linking decisive points in time and space on the path to the centre of gravity. *See also campaign; centre of gravity; decisive point; operation.* 1/10/2001

**line overlap / recouvrement linéaire**

*See overlap* 1. 1/3/81

**line search / reconnaissance sur itinéraire**

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway or waterway, to detect fleeting targets and activities in general. 1/8/79

**lines of communications / lignes de communications**

All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move. 1/6/81

**link / 1. liaison; 2. bretelle**

1. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communication facilities between two points.  
2. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes. 1/11/75

**liquid explosive / explosif liquide**

Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

**list of targets / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs**

*See target list.* 1/7/80

**live exercise / exercice réel**

An exercise using real forces and units. 1/8/74

**load / charge**

The total weight of passengers and/or freight carried on board a ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle or other means of conveyance. *See also airlift capability;*

*airlift requirement; combat load; standard load.* 30/11/92

**load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement**

Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone. 1/12/76

**loaded weapon / arme approvisionnée**

A weapon to which the ammunition is joined, but which is not charged and remains unable to fire. *See also charged weapon; uncharged weapon; unloaded weapon.* 1/10/2001

**loading / chargement**

The process of putting personnel, matériel, supplies and other freight on board ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles or other means of conveyance. Note: in French, the word *chargement* excludes personnel. *See also allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; convoy loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.* 1/10/92

**loading plan / plan de chargement**

All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. *See also ocean manifest.* 1/2/74

**loading point / point de chargement**

A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded. 1/12/76

**loading site / site de chargement**

An area containing a number of loading points. 9/7/97

**load spreader / répartiteur de charges - plateau-répartiteur**

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed stress. 1/3/73

**local mean time / temps local moyen**

The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's antimeridian. 1/3/73

**local wage rate NATO civilian employee / employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local**

Civilian employee who does not occupy a NATO international civilian post and who does not enjoy NATO status. 1/10/78

**localizer / radiophare d'alignement**

A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a predetermined final approach course. *See also beacon; instrument landing system; radio beacon.* 1/11/80

**location diagram / carton de localisation**

On a map or chart, a diagram shown in the margin to indicate the position of the sheet in relation to the surrounding country, or to adjoining sheets of the same or adjacent map series. *See map index.* 1/3/73

**lock-on / verrouillage**

The state of a tracking system or target acquisition system which is continuously and automatically tracking a target, using one or more parameters. *See also track (to) part 2.* 4/10/2000

**logistic assessment / évaluation logistique**

An evaluation of the logistic support required to conduct a military operation, compared to the actual and/or potential logistic support available for that operation. 4/10/2000

**logistic assistance / aide logistique**

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war. *See also combined logistic support; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.* 1/3/73

**logistics / logistique**

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with:

- a. design and development, acquisition, storage, transport, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of matériel;
  - b. transport of personnel;
  - c. acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;
  - d. acquisition or furnishing of services; and
  - e. medical and health service support.
- 1/12/93

**long-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action**

*See transport aircraft.* 1/2/74

**look / période de réceptivité**

In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence. 1/11/75

**loran / loran**

A long-range radionavigation position fixing system using the time difference of reception of pulse type transmissions from two or more fixed stations. This term is derived from the words long-range electronic navigation. *See also hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/7/70

**lost / non observé - non vu**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, of an observation used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed. 1/2/74

**low airburst / explosion nucléaire à basse altitude**

The fallout safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which maximizes damage to or casualties on surface targets. *See also type of burst.* 1/8/76

**low angle / tir plongeant**

In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low-angle fire (less than 45). 1/9/74

**low-angle fire / tir plongeant**

Fire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned. 1/11/75

**low-angle loft bombing / bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude**

Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal. 1/3/73

**low-level transit route / route de transit à basse altitude**

A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces. 1/9/84

**low-velocity drop / largage à faible vitesse de descente**

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second. *See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.* 1/3/73

## M

**Mach front / front de Mach - avant de l'onde de choc**

*See Mach stem.* 1/9/71

**Mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc - front de Mach**

The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case, the Mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward). *Also called "Mach front".* 1/9/71

**magnetic bearing / azimuth magnétique**

Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north. *See also bearing; grid bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.* 9/1/96

**magnetic circuit / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique**

*See magnetic mine.* 1/11/75

**magnetic compass / compas magnétique**

An instrument containing a freely suspended magnetic element which displays the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the point of observation. 1/2/74

**magnetic declination / déclinaison magnétique**

The angle between the magnetic and geographical meridians at any place, expressed in degrees east or west to indicate the direction of magnetic north from true north. In nautical and aeronautical navigation, the term magnetic variation is used instead of magnetic declination and the angle is termed variation of the compass or magnetic variation. Magnetic declination is not otherwise synonymous with magnetic variation which refers to regular or irregular change with time of the magnetic declination, dip, or intensity. *See also declination; magnetic variation.* 1/9/71

**magnetic equator / équateur magnétique - ligne aclinique**

A line drawn on a map or chart connecting all points at which the magnetic inclination (dip) is zero for a specified epoch. *Also called "aclinic line".* 1/7/72

**magnetic mine / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique**

A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target. *Also called "magnetic circuit". See also mine.* 1/12/76

**magnetic minehunting / chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques**

The process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects which may be either on or protruding from the sea-bed, or buried. 1/12/76

**magnetic north / nord magnétique**

The direction indicated by the north seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field. *See also compass north.* 1/3/73

**magnetic variation / 1. déclinaison magnétique; 2. variation magnétique**

1. In navigation, at a given place and time, the horizontal angle between the true north and magnetic north measured east or west according to whether magnetic north lies east or west of true north.
2. In cartography, the annual change in direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field. *See also declination; magnetic declination.* 1/11/86

**main aerodrome / aérodrome principal**

Aerodrome designed for permanent occupation in peacetime, also suitable for use in wartime and having sufficient operational facilities for full use of its combat potential. *See also aerodrome; alternative aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome.* 1/11/94

**main attack / attaque principale**

1. The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.
2. An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle. 20/11/96

**main convoy / convoi principal**

The convoy as a whole which sails from the convoy assembly port/anchorage to its destination. It may be supplemented by joiners or joiner convoys, and leavers or leaver convoys may break off. *See convoy.* 4/10/2000

**main detonating line / cordeau maître**

In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches. 1/1/91

**mainguard / réserve d'avant-garde**

Element of an advanced guard. *See also advanced guard.* 1/3/73

**main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement**

The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. *See also route.* 1/3/73

**maintainability / maintenabilité**

The ability of an item, under stated conditions of use, to be retained in or restored to a state in which it can perform its required functions, when maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using prescribed procedures and resources. (IEC) 1/3/91

**maintenance / maintenance**

1. All actions taken to retain equipment in or to restore it to a specified condition, including inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding and reclamation. 4/10/2000
2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.
3. The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose. *See also corrective maintenance; examination.* 1/3/82

**major nuclear power / puissance nucléaire importante**

Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation. *See also nuclear power.* 1/7/70

**major port / port principal**

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets. *See also port.* 1/3/73

**major water terminal / terminus maritime principal**

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It

covers a relatively large area, and its scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/3/73

**manoeuvre / manoeuvre**

1. A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.
2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.
3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.
4. Employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission. 1/8/82

**manoeuvring area / aire de manoeuvre**

That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing, excluding aprons. *See also aircraft marshalling area.* 1/9/81

**man portable / portable**

Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify:

- a. items designed to be carried as an integral part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit: approximately 14 kilogrammes (31 pounds);
- b. in land warfare, equipment which can be carried by one man over long distance without serious degradation of the performance of his normal duties. 1/10/78

**manpower management / gestion du personnel**

The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower. 1/11/75

**manpower management survey / étude sur la gestion du personnel**

Systematic evaluation of a functional area, utilizing expert knowledge, manpower scaling guides, experience and other practical considerations in determining the validity and managerial efficiency of the function's present or proposed manpower establishment. 1/11/75

**manpower scaling guide / normes d'utilisation du personnel**

Manpower management standards or guidelines which express a manpower requirement as a variable dependant upon workload encountered. 1/11/75

**map / carte**

A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural or artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographical chart; map index; map series; map sheet.* 1/9/71

**map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte**

The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart. *See also convergence.* 1/4/71

**map index / schéma d'assemblage (topographie)**

Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series. *Also called "chart index". See also location diagram; map.* 1/11/90

**mapping camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique**

*See air cartographic camera.* 1/12/74

**map reference / localisation**

A means of identifying a point on the surface of the earth by relating it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid. 1/8/79

**map reference code / code à référence cartographique**

A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required. 1/1/68

**map series / série de cartes - jeu de cartes**

A group of maps or charts usually having the same scale and cartographic specifications, and with each sheet appropriately identified by producing agency as belonging to the same series. *Also called "chart series". See also map.* 1/8/73

**map sheet / carte**

An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series. *Also called "chart sheet". See also map.* 1/9/71

**margin / marge**

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border. 1/8/79

**marginal data / donnée marginale - renseignement marginal**

All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates, and/or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet. *Also called "marginal information".* 1/4/71

**marginal information / renseignement marginal - donnée marginale**

*See marginal data.* 1/4/71

**maritime area / zone maritime**

A maritime theatre of operations can be divided for the purposes of decentralization of command into maritime areas and sub-areas, e.g., Atlantic theatre, which is divided into maritime area and sub-area commands. 1/3/73

**maritime defence sector / secteur maritime de défense**

One of the subdivisions of a coastal area. 1/11/86

**maritime operation / opération maritime**

An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy. 1/3/73

**mark / marquer un objectif**

In artillery and naval fire support:

- a. to call for fire on a specified location in order to orient the observer/spotter or to indicate targets;
- b. to report the instant of optimum light on the target produced by illumination shells. *See also marker.* 1/2/89

**marker / 1. 2. marqueur; 3. bâtiment en marquage serré**

1. A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.
2. In land mine warfare: *See gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker.*
3. In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target. *See also mark; shadower.* 1/2/89

**marker ship / bâtiment-jalon**



In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night. 1/3/73

**marking error / erreur de balisage**

In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target. 1/11/75

**marking fire / tir de balisage**

Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification. 1/8/74

**marking panel / panneau**

A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units. *See also panel code.* 1/3/73

**marking team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage)**

Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids. *See also pathfinder aircraft.* 1/3/73

**married failure / raté de prise d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the sea-bed connected to its sinker from which it has failed to release owing to defective mechanism. 1/11/75

**marshalling / agencement**

1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat or prepare for loading. *See also stage.*
2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. *See also staging area.* 1/3/73

**mass / 1. concentration; 2. formation concentrée**

1. The concentration of combat power.
2. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals. 1/4/71

**mass casualties / pertes massives**

Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities. 1/11/86

**master film / film original**

The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced. 1/11/75

**master plot / schéma de surface couverte**

A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map, and sortie information are shown. *Also called "sortie plot".* 1/12/74

**materials handling / manutention**

The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semi-finished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas. 1/3/73

**maximum effective range / portée efficace maximale**

The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired result. 1/7/83

**maximum elevation figure / indication d'élévation maximale**

A figure, shown in each quadrangle bounded by ticked graticule lines on aeronautical charts, which represents the height in thousands and hundreds of feet, above mean sea level, of the highest known natural or man-made feature in that quadrangle, plus suitable factors to allow for inaccuracy and incompleteness of the topographical heighting information. 1/7/87

**maximum landing weight / masse maximale à l'atterrissage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land. 1/3/73

**maximum operating depth / immersion maximale opérationnelle**

The depth which a submarine is not to exceed during operations. This depth is determined by the submarines national naval authority. 1/9/81

**maximum ordinate / flèche**

In artillery and naval fire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin. *Also called "vertex height". See also vertex.* 1/12/74

**maximum permissible concentration / concentration maximale admissible - barème de radioconcentration**

*See radioactivity concentration guide.* 1/3/73

**maximum permissible dose / dose maximale consentie**

That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate

authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations. 1/3/73

**maximum range / portée maximale**

The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion. 1/8/76

**maximum sustained speed / vitesse maximale de croisière**

In road transport, the highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level first-class highway without sustaining damage. *See also speed.* 1/3/73

**maximum take-off weight / poids maximal de décollage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take-off. 1/3/73

**M-day / jour M**

*See designation of days and hours.* 1/8/82

**meaconing / transplexion**

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. *See also beacon.* 1/3/73

**mean lethal dose / dose létale moyenne**

1. The amount of nuclear irradiation of the whole body which would be fatal to 50 % of the exposed personnel in a given period of time.
2. The dose of chemical agent that would kill 50 % of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel. 1/7/87

**mean point of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts**

*See mean point of impact.* 1/8/74

**mean point of impact / point moyen des impacts - point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement**

The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact/burst of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions. *Also called "centre of burst"; "mean point of burst".* 1/10/78

**mean sea level / niveau moyen de la mer**

The average sea level for a particular geographical location, obtained from numerous observations, at regular intervals, over a long period of time. 1/3/73

**measured mile / base de vitesse**

In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log. 2/5/95

**measurement and signature intelligence / renseignement mesures et signature**

Scientific and technical intelligence derived from the analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification. 25/9/98

**measuring magnifier / loupe micrométrique**

A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances. 1/3/73

**mechanical sweep / drague mécanique**

In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages. 1/11/75

**median incapacitating dose / dose incapacitante moyenne**

The amount or quantity of chemical agent which when introduced into the body will incapacitate 50 percent of exposed, unprotected personnel. 1/8/74

**medical officer / médecin militaire**

Physician with officer rank. 1/10/84

**medium-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen**

*See transport aircraft.* 1/2/74

**meeting engagement / combat de rencontre**

A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. 1/8/73

**megaton weapon / arme mégatonnique**

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of millions of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents. *See also kiloton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

**member nation / pays membre**

A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty. 9/1/96

**merchant convoy / convoi marchand**

A convoy consisting primarily of merchant ships controlled by the naval control of shipping organization. 25/9/98

**merchant ship / navire de commerce - navire marchand**

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits. 1/10/78

**merchant ship communication system / système de télécommunication pour navires marchands - système mercomm**

A worldwide system of communication to and from merchant ships using the peacetime commercial organization as a basis but under an operational control authority, with the ability to employ the broadcast mode to ships when the situation makes radio silence necessary. *Also called "mercomm system".* 1/10/2001

**merchant ship control zone / zone de contrôle naval**

A defined area of sea or ocean inside which it may be necessary to offer guidance, control and protection to Allied shipping. 1/3/79

**merchant ship reporting and control message system / système de messages du contrôle naval**

A world-wide message system for reporting the movements of and information relating to the control of merchant ships. 1/3/79

**mercomm system / système mercomm - système de télécommunication pour navires marchands**

*See merchant ship communication system.* 1/10/2001

**message / message**

Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication. 1/3/73

**microform / microformat**

A generic term for any form, whether film, videotape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices. 1/6/81

**midcourse guidance / guidage en vol**

The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight. 1/11/75

**military convoy / convoi militaire**

A land or maritime convoy that is controlled and reported as a military unit. A maritime convoy can consist of any combination of merchant ships, auxiliaries or other military units. 1/3/84

**military currency / monnaie de stationnement**

Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and/or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either. 1/3/73

**military geographic documentation / documentation géographique militaire**

Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized and published in standardized format in order to meet a military requirement. 1/8/82

**military geographic information / renseignement géographique militaire**

Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations. 1/8/82

**military governor / gouverneur militaire - commandant militaire**

The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior. 1/3/73

**military grid / carroyage militaire - grille**

Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points. *Also called "grid". See also image map; military grid reference system; navigational grid.* 1/3/73

**military grid reference system /  
système de référence de carroyage  
militaire**

A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions. *See also military grid.* 1/3/73

**military independent / indépendant à  
statut militaire**

A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit. *See also independent.* 1/6/78

**military load classification /  
classement militaire - classification  
des ponts et véhicules**

A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry. Vehicles are also assigned number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to use. *Also called "classification of bridges and vehicles". See also route classification.* 1/12/79

**military necessity / nécessité militaire**

The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures which are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not forbidden by the laws of war. 1/3/73

**military nuclear power / état  
possédant des armes nucléaires -  
puissance nucléaire militaire**

A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment. *Also called "nuclear weapons state". See also nuclear power.* 1/4/71

**military strategy / stratégie militaire**

That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations. 1/3/82

**military symbol / signe conventionnel  
militaire**

A graphic sign used, usually on map, display or diagram, to represent a particular military unit, installation, activity or other item of military interest. 1/6/84

**mine / mine**

1. In land mine warfare, an explosive munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface

area and to be actuated by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, land vehicle, aircraft or boat, including landing craft. *See also acoustic circuit; acoustic mine; antitank mine; horizontal action mine; practice mine; pressure mine; scatterable mine.* 1/10/2001  
2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbour installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices which explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. *See also antenna mine; antisweeper mine; armed mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; chemical mine; coarse mine; command detonated mine; contact mine; controllable mine; counter mine; creeping mine; dead mine; drill mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine; floating mine; free mine; homing mine; independent mine; inert mine; influence mine; jettisoned mines; magnetic mine; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; pressure mine; rising mine; snagline mine; watching mine.* 1/11/75

**mineable waters / eaux susceptibles  
d'être minées**

Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target. 1/11/75

**mine clearance / déminage**

The process of removing all mines from a route or area. *See also demining; proofing.* 1/2/88

**mine countermeasures pouncer  
procedure / procédure de  
parachèvement du déminage**

The delivery of explosive ordnance disposal divers, by helicopters or, occasionally, small surface vessels, to previously swept drifting mines or shallow moored mines to carry out disposal operations. *Also called "pouncer procedure". See also antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation; explosive ordnance disposal.* 4/10/2000

**mined area / zone minée**

An area which is dangerous because of the presence or suspected presence of mines. 1/10/2001

**mine defence / emploi défensif des  
mines**

The defence of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defence system includes the personnel

and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid. 1/3/73

**mine disposal / déminage**

The process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing or destroying mines. *See also demining.* 9/5/2000

**minefield / champ de mines**

1. In land mine warfare, a defined area in which mines have been emplaced. *See also mixed minefield; nuisance minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; tactical minefield.* 1/10/2001  
2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern. *See also antisubmarine minefield; attrition minefield; beach minefield; closure minefield; deep minefield; defensive minefield; dummy minefield; offensive minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; sustained attrition minefield; tactical minefield.* 1/3/77

**minefield breaching / ouverture d'un  
champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions. *See also minefield lane.* 1/7/88

**minefield density / densité d'un champ  
de mines**

In land mine warfare, the average number of mines per meter of minefield front, or the average number of mines per square meter of minefield. 1/11/85

**minefield lane / passage à travers un  
champ de mines**

In land mine warfare, a marked passage leading through a minefield, free of obstacles and not directly exposed to the effects of mines. *See also minefield breaching.* 16/7/99

**minefield marking / marquage des  
champs de mines**

A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield. 1/3/81

**minefield record / plan de repérage  
d'un champ de mines - compte rendu  
de mouillage de mines**

A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations. 1/11/94

**minehunting / chasse aux mines**

The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines. 1/10/78

**mine row / rangée de mines**

A single row of mines or clusters. *See also mine strip.* 1/7/72

**mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines**

In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield. 1/11/75

**mine strip / rangée double**

In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart. *See also mine row.* 1/7/83

**minesweeping / dragage des mines**

The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosion gear, which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces, in the area, the influence fields necessary to actuate it. 1/3/73

**mine warfare / guerre des mines - guerre des mines terrestre**

The strategic and tactical use of mines and their counter-measures. *Also called "land mine warfare".* 1/3/73

**mine warfare chart / carte pour la guerre des mines**

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000 or larger (preferably 1:25,000 or larger) designed for planning and executing mine warfare operations, either based on an existing standard nautical chart, or produced to special specifications. 1/10/80

**mine warfare group / groupe de guerre des mines**

A task organization of mine warfare units for the conduct of minelaying and/or mine countermeasures in maritime operations. 1/3/81

**minewatching / guet contre les mines - veille contre les mines**

In naval mine warfare, the mine countermeasures procedure to detect, record and, if possible, track potential minelayers and to detect, find the position of, and/or identify mines during the actual minelaying. 1/11/85

**mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines**

The collective term for all weapons which may be used in mine warfare. 1/6/78

**minimum aircraft operating surface / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs**

The minimum surface on an aerodrome which is essential for the movement of

aircraft. It includes the aircraft dispersal areas, the minimum operating strip and the taxiways between them. *See also minimum operating strip.* 1/3/82

**minimum descent altitude / altitude minimale de descente**

A specified altitude in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference. *See also altitude; circling approach.* 4/10/2000

**minimum descent height / hauteur minimale de descente**

A specified height in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference. *See also circling approach; height.* 4/10/2000

**minimum force / force minimale**

Force, up to and including deadly force, limited to the degree, intensity and duration necessary to achieve the objective. 1/10/2001

**minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire**

The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance. 1/3/73

**minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire**

The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time. 1/3/73

**minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale**

A runway which meets the minimum requirements for operating assigned and/or allocated aircraft types on a particular aerodrome at maximum or combat gross weight. *See also minimum aircraft operating surface.* 1/3/82

**minimum quality surveillance / contrôle de qualité**

The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use. 1/12/79

**minimum residual radioactivity weapon / arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum**

A nuclear weapon designed to have optimum reduction of unwanted effects from fallout, rainout, and burst site radioactivity. *See also salted weapon.* 1/6/78

**minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité - altitude de sécurité**

The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles. *Also called "safety height".* *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

**minor port / port mineur**

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only. *See also port.* 1/3/73

**misfire / raté**

1. Failure to fire or explode properly.
2. Failure of a primer of the propelling charge of a round or projectile to function wholly or in part. 1/11/75

**missed approach / approche interrompue**

An approach which is not completed by landing. 1/8/79

**missed approach procedure / procédure d'approche interrompue**

The procedure to be followed if the approach cannot be continued. (ICAO) Note: it is carried out:

- a. during an instrument approach, at the pilot's initiative if no visual contact with the runway environment has been established at the minimum descent altitude or height, or at the decision height or altitude; or
- b. during a visual approach, at the pilot's initiative if a landing cannot be carried out safely; or
- c. whenever so directed by air traffic control. *See also decision altitude, decision height; minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height.* 4/10/2000

**missile control system / système de commande de missile**

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections. *See also missile guidance system.* 1/3/73

**missile destruct / destruction missile**

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons. 1/3/73

**missile destruct system / système de destruction missile**

A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle. 1/3/73

**missile engagement zone / zone d'engagement des missiles**

*See weapon engagement zone.* 1/8/82

**missile guidance system / système de guidage de missiles**

A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of a missile and communicates the necessary commands to the missile flight control system. *See also missile control system.* 1/3/73

**mission / mission**

1. A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.
2. One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task. 1/8/82

**mission commander / commandant de mission - chef de mission**

In air operations, the onboard person designated by a competent authority, who has overall responsibility for the successful completion of the mission, using assigned assets. Note: the mission commander is not necessarily the aircraft commander. *See also aircraft commander.* 14/10/2002

**mission-essential forces / forces essentielles à la mission**

Forces and/or assets, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission. 1/10/2001

**mission report / compte rendu de mission**

A standard report containing the results of a mission and significant sightings along the flight route. 1/10/80

**mixed / panaché**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in an equal number of air and impact bursts. 1/8/74

**mixed air / panaché fusant**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being airbursts. 1/8/74

**mixed bag / macédoine**

In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays and ship counter settings. 1/3/77

**mixed graze / panaché percutant**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact

bursts with a majority of the bursts being impact bursts. 1/3/74

**mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte**

A minefield containing both antitank and anti-personnel mines. *See also minefield part 1.* 1/8/73

**mobile air movements team / équipe mobile des mouvements aériens**

An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties. 1/7/70

**mobile mine / mine autopropulsée**

In naval mine warfare, a mine designed to be propelled to its proposed laying position by propulsion equipment like a torpedo. It sinks at the end of its run and then operates like a mine. *Also called "propelled mine". See also mine.* 1/11/75

**mobile support group / groupe de soutien logistique naval**

A group which provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore. 1/3/82

**mobility / mobilité**

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission. 1/3/73

**mobilizable reinforcing force / force de renfort mobilisable**

In reinforcement planning, any force which is not in being and which, when mobilized, is NATO assigned, NATO earmarked or otherwise designated to strengthen NATO forces. *See also reinforcing force.* 1/11/86

**mobilization / mobilisation**

1. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.
2. The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service. 1/3/73

**mock-up / maquette**

A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, used in studying the construction of, and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon. 1/7/80

**moderate damage / dégât modéré**

*See nuclear damage.* 1/11/75

**moderate nuclear risk / risque nucléaire modéré**

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

**modify / modification**

In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan. 1/8/76

**moment / moment**

In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft. 1/7/70

**monitoring / 1. 2. écoute de contrôle; 3. contrôle de radioactivité**

1. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording the emissions of one's own or Allied forces for the purpose of maintaining and improving procedural standards and security, or for reference, as applicable.
2. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.
3. The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments. *Also called "radiological monitoring".* 1/7/83

**moored mine / mine à orin**

A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**mopping up / nettoyage**

The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance. 1/3/73

**mosaic / mosaïque**

An assembly of overlapping photographs that have been matched to form a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the surface of the earth. *See also controlled mosaic; geocoded image; image map; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 10/3/73

**motorized unit / unité motorisée**

A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources. 1/3/73

**mounting / préparatifs en vue d'une opération**

All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, preparation, and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable. 20/11/96

**movement control / 1. mouvements et transports; 2. organisation des mouvements et transports**

1. The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.  
2. An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications. *Also called "movement control centre".* 1/11/94

**movement control centre / organisation des mouvements et transports**

*See movement control.* 1/11/94

**movement control officer / officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements**

An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport. 1/7/70

**movement control post / poste de contrôle des mouvements**

The post through which the control of movement is exercised by the commander, depending on operational requirements. 1/10/80

**movement credit / crédit de mouvement**

The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions. 1/4/71

**movement priority / priorité de mouvement**

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement. 1/3/73

**movement restriction / restriction imposée à la circulation**

A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of, or prevention of congestion. 1/3/73

**movement table / tableau des mouvements et transports**

A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction. *See also embarkation order.* 1/3/73

**moving map display / visualisation cartographique mobile**

A display in which a symbol, representing the vehicle, remains stationary while the map or chart image moves beneath the symbol so that the display simulates the horizontal movement of the vehicle in which it is installed. Occasionally the design of the display is such that the map or chart image remains stationary while the symbol moves across a screen. *See also projected map display.* 1/7/85

**moving mine / mine mobile**

The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines. 1/3/82

**moving target indicator / éliminateur d'échos fixes**

A radar presentation which shows only targets which are in motion. Signals from stationary targets are subtracted out of the return signal by the output of a suitable memory circuit. 1/8/70

**multi-agent munition / munition à agents multiples**

A munition that, when activated, disperses two or more chemical and/or biological agents. *See also binary chemical ammunition; chemical munition; munition.* 1/11/91

**multimodal / multimode**

In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport. 1/7/80

**multinational / multinational.**

*See combined.* 16/7/99

**multiservice / interarmées**

*See joint.* 16/7/99

**multispectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples**

The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands. 1/1/80

**munition / munition - munitions**

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes. *Also called "ammunition". Note: in common usage, munitions (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition and equipment. See also binary chemical munition; explosive ordnance; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition.* 1/10/92

**mutual aid / aide mutuelle**

Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other. *See also combined logistic support; logistic assistance; reallocation of resources.* 1/3/73

**mutual support / appui réciproque**

That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. *See also cross-servicing; support.* 1/3/73

## N

**national command / commandement national**

A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander. *See also command.* 1/3/73

**national commander / commandant national**

A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command. 1/3/73

**national component / contingent national**

Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander. 1/3/73

**national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées**

Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands. *See also commander.* 1/3/73

**national forces for the defence of the NATO area / forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN**

Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defence of an area within the NATO area of responsibility. *See also force(s).* 1/3/73

**national infrastructure / infrastructure nationale**

Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO). *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

**nationality undetermined post / poste de nationalité non fixée**

An international military post which has not been accepted by any nation. 1/11/75

**national military authority / autorité nationale militaire**

The government agency, such as Ministry of Defence or Service Ministry, empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with Allied commanders or their subordinates. 1/3/73

**national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande**

The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. 1/12/79

**national territorial commander / autorité territoriale nationale**

A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him. *See also commander.* 1/3/73

**NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN**

The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters. 1/11/75

**NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN**

Forces in being which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at the declaration of a specific stage, state or measure in the NATO Precautionary System or as prescribed in special agreements. *See also force(s).* 16/7/99

**NATO code number / numéro de code OTAN**

An identifying letter and number allocated to a product when it meets a specification which has been accepted under a NATO Standardization Agreement. 1/3/82

**NATO commander / commandant interallié - commandant OTAN**

A military commander in the NATO chain of command. *Also called "Allied commander".* 1/6/78

**NATO command forces / forces sous commandement OTAN**

Forces in being which nations have placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander. *See also force(s).* 1/7/80

**NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle**

Communication and information systems, sensor systems and facilities which enable NATO authorities and commands to carry out consultation, command and control. *See also communication and information*

*system; communication system; information system (term still to be NATO agreed).* 1/10/2001

**NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN**

Forces which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future time. *See also force(s).* 1/7/80

**NATO forces / forces de l'OTAN**  
*See force(s).* 1/3/73**NATO off-the-shelf / OTAN sur étagère - OTAN standard**

Pertaining to a product developed for a NATO organization and made available for authorized use, normally without modification. *See also commercial off-the-shelf; government off-the-shelf.* 1/10/2001

**NATO intelligence subject code / répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN**

A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification. 1/3/73

**NATO international civilian post / emploi civil international OTAN**

A permanent international post of NATO grade A, L, B or C authorized to be filled by a civilian whose pay and allowances are established by the North Atlantic Council and provided from the international budget. 1/11/77

**NATO joint subregional commander / commandant interarmées sous-régional de l'OTAN**

A joint commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure. *See also area of responsibility; component command; component commander (term still to be NATO Agreed); NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander; NATO strategic commander.* 1/10/2001

**NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN**

Any international military headquarters or organization covered by the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, (called the Paris Protocol) and any other military

authority to which the NATO Council has applied the provisions of the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff (called the Ottawa Agreement) by virtue of the said Agreement. 1/8/79

**NATO regional commander / commandant régional de l'OTAN**

A commander at the second level of the NATO military command structure, responsible for the planning and execution of all Alliance military activities/matters, including:

- a. in Strategic Command Europe, delegated responsibilities in his designated region and beyond as directed;
- b. in Strategic Command Atlantic, delegated responsibilities within the Strategic Command Atlantic area of responsibility and beyond as directed. *See also area of responsibility; component command; component commander (term still to be NATO Agreed); NATO joint subregional commander; NATO strategic commander.* 1/10/2001

**NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN - STANAG**

The record of an agreement among several or all the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO Allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement. *Also called "STANAG". See also implementation; ratification; reservation; standardization.* 1/11/68

**NATO strategic commander / commandant stratégique de l'OTAN**

A commander at the first and highest level of command in the NATO military structure, responsible for the overall functions of command, planning, direction and conduct of all Alliance military matters and/or activities within his area of responsibility and beyond as directed. He is also responsible for developing and maintaining infrastructure, in accordance with his terms of reference. There are two strategic commanders, namely the Supreme Allied Commander Europe and the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. *See also area of responsibility; component command; component commander (term still to be NATO Agreed); NATO joint subregional commander; NATO regional commander.* 1/10/2001

**NATO warning time / délai avant attaque**

The time between recognition by a NATO strategic commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack. 20/7/00

**NATO-wide exercise / exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN**

An exercise involving the NATO strategic commands and the majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 9/5/2000

**nautical chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique**

*See hydrographic chart.* 1/4/71

**nautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route maritime**

An outline chart, devoid of hydrographic information, of a specific scale and projection, usually portraying a graticule and compass rose, designed to be ancillary to standard nautical charts, and produced either as an individual chart or a part of a coordinated series. 1/10/84

**nautical twilight / crépuscule nautique**

*See twilight.* 1/11/75

**naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval**

A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of operations for fleet logistic support. *See also naval forward logistic site.* 1/12/93

**naval augmentation group / groupe de renfort d'escorte**

A formed group of escort ships employed to augment the through escort of convoys when passing through areas known or suspected to be threatened by enemy forces. *See also convoy through escort.* 1/3/73

**naval beach group / groupement naval de plage**

A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and an assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced). *See also shore party.* 1/8/74

**naval beach unit / section navale de plage**

*See naval beach group.* 1/3/73

**naval campaign / campagne navale**

An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea. 1/3/73

**naval control of shipping / contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale**

Control exercised by naval authorities of movement, routing, reporting, convoy organization and tactical diversion of Allied merchant shipping. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping. 1/12/79

**naval control of shipping liaison officer / officier de liaison du contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale**

A naval officer designated for duty on the staff of an Allied naval control of shipping organization. 1/12/77

**naval control of shipping officer / officier de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale**

A naval officer appointed to form merchant convoys, control and coordinate the movements of such convoys, independent merchant ships and hospital ships, in and out of a port, base, or shipping control point; subject to the direction of the commander functioning as operational control authority. *See also independent; merchant convoy.* 25/9/98

**naval fire support / appui-feu naval**

In naval operations, fire support provided from warships. *See also fire support.* 1/11/94

**naval fire liaison team / équipe de liaison d'appui naval**

Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval fire employment. 1/3/73

**naval fire operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui naval**

The agency established in a ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval fire, process requests for naval fire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the supporting arms coordination centre. 1/3/73

**naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant**

A location, with port and aerodrome facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theatre of operations. *See also naval advanced logistic support site.* 1/12/93



**naval stores / approvisionnement  
navals**

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition. 1/3/73

**naval support area / zone de soutien  
naval**

A sea area assigned to naval ships detailed to support an amphibious operation. *See also fire support area.* 1/3/73

**navigational grid / grille de navigation**

A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid north, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines is generally a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles. *See also grid navigation; military grid.* 1/4/71

**navigation head / point de  
transbordement**

A point alongside a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. It is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead. *See also railhead; trans-shipment point.* 4/10/2000

**NBC contamination control / lutte  
contre la contamination NBC**

The implementation of policy, doctrine and procedures, and the use of equipment to prevent or limit the spread of NBC contaminants; this includes decontamination and avoidance of contaminated areas. 4/10/2000

**NBC hazard avoidance / prévention  
des dangers NBC**

The avoiding or minimizing of the immediate and residual effects of NBC contamination through the implementation of policy, doctrine, procedures and equipment used to detect, identify, predict, warn and report NBC contamination hazards. 9/5/2000

**NBC release other than attack /  
contamination NBC involontaire**

The accidental dispersion of nuclear, biological or chemical contaminants, resulting from causes other than attacks by NBC weapons, excluding friendly attacks on adversary NBC weapons or adversary facilities containing NBC weapons. 9/5/2000

**near miss / quasi collision**

Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation. *Also called "airmiss".* 1/8/82

**near real time / temps quasi réel (en)**

Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays. 1/11/91

**neatlines / limite de coupure**

The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians. *See also graticule.* 1/9/74

**negative photo plane / plan du négatif**

The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure. 1/7/70

**neglect / coups partis avec éléments  
erronés**

In artillery and naval gunfire support, a report to the observer/spotter to indicate that the last round(s) was fired with incorrect data and that the round(s) will be fired again using correct data. 1/9/84

**negligible nuclear risk / risque  
nucléaire négligeable**

A degree of nuclear risk where personnel are reasonably safe from a nuclear burst, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/7/80

**nerve agent / agent neurotoxique**

A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. 1/11/85

**net call sign / indicatif d'appel de  
réseau**

A call sign which represents all stations within a net. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

**net sweep / drague à filet**

In naval mine warfare, a two-ship sweep, using a net like device, designed to collect drifting mines or scoop them up from the sea bottom. 1/8/76

**net weight / poids net à vide**

1. Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, but not including the weight of the crew, personal equipment and load.  
2. Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding. *See also gross weight.* 1/3/82

**neutralization / neutralisation**

In mine warfare, a mine is said to be neutralized when it has been rendered, by external means, incapable of firing on passage of a target, although it may remain dangerous to handle. 1/8/76

**neutralization fire / tir de  
neutralisation**

Fire which is delivered to hamper and interrupt movement and/or the firing of weapons. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**neutron induced activity / activité  
induite par les neutrons**

Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons. 1/3/73

**nickname / nom conventionnel**

Two short separate words which may be formally or informally assigned by any appropriate authority to an event, project, activity, place name, topographical feature, or item of equipment for convenience of reference but not for the security of information. 1/7/80

**night effect / effet de nuit**

An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall. 1/3/73

**nominal filter / filtre nominal**

A filter capable of cutting off a nominated minimum percentage by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/3/79

**nominal focal length / distance focale  
nominale**

An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras. *See also focal length.* 1/4/71

**nominal scale / échelle nominale -  
échelle principale**

*See principal scale.* 1/4/71

**nominal weapon / arme de puissance  
nominale**

A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons. *See also kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

**non-battle casualty / pertes hors  
combat**

A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned. *See also battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; wounded in action.* 1/3/73

**non-combatant evacuation operation /  
opération d'évacuation de non-  
combattants**

An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety. 14/10/2002

**non-deadly force / force non létale -  
force non mortelle**

Force not intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death. *See also deadly force.* 1/10/2001

**non-disabling fire / tir d'interdiction -  
tir non désarmant**

Fire directed at a non-vital part of a vessel so as not to impair its seaworthiness and manoeuvrability. 1/10/2001

**non-expendable supplies and materiel /  
matériel non consommable**

Items which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, and which normally require further accounting. *Also called "durable materiel".* 1/3/73

**non-linear approach / approche non  
rectiligne**

In approach and landing systems, a final approach in which the nominal flight path is not a straight line. 1/1/80

**non-quota post / poste hors quota**

An international post which is open to all nations and which is filled by an individual who is selected by a defined process from among nominees from nations. 1/11/75

**non-registered publication /  
publication non enregistrée**

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required. 1/3/71

**non-submarine contact chart / carte  
des faux échos**

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, showing bathymetry, bottom characteristics, wreck data and non-submarine contact data for coastal and off-shore waters. It is designed for use in conducting submarine and anti-submarine warfare operations. *Commonly called "non-sub contact chart".* 1/10/80

**normal impact effect / effet  
d'incidence normale**

*See cardinal point effect.* 1/3/79

**normal lighting / éclairage normal**

Lighting of vehicles as prescribed or authorized by the law of a given country

without restrictions for military reasons. *See also reduced lighting.* 1/1/80

**North Atlantic Treaty area / zone du  
Traité de l'Atlantique Nord**

In accordance with Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the area including the territory of the Parties in Europe and North America and the territory of Turkey, the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer. 1/10/2001

**northing / vers le nord**

Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

**NOTAM / NOTAM**

*See notice to airmen.* 13/12/99

**notice to airmen / avis aux navigateurs -  
NOTAM**

A notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations. (ICAO) *Also called "NOTAM".* 4/10/2000

**no-wind position / position sans vent**

*See air position.* 1/3/73

**nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire  
aérienne**

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

**nuclear, biological, chemical control  
centre / centre de coordination  
nucléaire, biologique et chimique**

The agency responsible for coordinating the activities of all nuclear, biological and chemical collection centres in a given area of observation. This agency may also assume the function of a collection centre for the area in which it is located. 1/3/81

**nuclear bonus effects / effets**

**nucléaires favorables non prévisibles**  
Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result. 1/7/80

**nuclear certifiable / apte à  
l'homologation nucléaire**

Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency

systems affecting the nuclear weapons. 1/11/86

**nuclear certified / homologué  
nucléaire**

*See nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle.* 1/11/85

**nuclear certified delivery unit / unité  
de vecteurs homologués nucléaire**

Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives. *See also nuclear delivery unit.* 1/11/85

**nuclear certified delivery vehicle /  
vecteur homologué nucléaire**

A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures. *See also nuclear delivery vehicle.* 1/11/85

**nuclear cloud / nuage nucléaire**

An all-inclusive term for the volume of hot gases, smoke, dust, and other particulate matter from the nuclear bomb itself and from its environment, which are carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the detonation of the nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

**nuclear collateral effects / effets  
nucléaires subsidiaires**

Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons. 9/1/96

**nuclear column / colonne nucléaire**

A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion. 1/3/73

**nuclear commitment / engagement  
nucléaire**

A statement by a NATO member that specific forces have been committed or will be committed to NATO in a nuclear only or dual capable role. 1/10/84

**nuclear damage / dégât nucléaire**

1. Light Damage. Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required to make full use of the equipment or installations.  
2. Moderate Damage. Damage which prevents the use of equipment or

installations until extensive repairs are made.

3. Severe Damage. Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently. 1/3/73

**nuclear damage assessment / évaluation de dommages nucléaires**  
The determination of the damage effect to the population, forces and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during and after an attack. The operational significance of the damage is not evaluated in this assessment. 1/7/80

**nuclear defence / défense nucléaire**  
The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures. *See also radiological defence.* 1/3/73

**nuclear delivery unit / unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire**  
Any level of organization capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority. *See also nuclear certified delivery unit.* 1/10/84

**nuclear delivery vehicle / vecteur à capacité nucléaire**  
That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target. *See also nuclear certified delivery vehicle.* 1/10/84

**nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system / système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire.**  
A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas, and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations. 1/3/73

**nuclear incident / incident nucléaire**  
An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident. 1/3/73

**nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire**  
The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. 1/3/73

**nuclear nation / nation nucléaire**  
Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers. *See also nuclear power.* 1/4/71

**nuclear power / puissance nucléaire**  
Not to be used without appropriate modifier. *See also major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear nation.* 1/4/71

**nuclear radiation / rayonnement nucléaire**  
Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei. 1/9/71

**nuclear safety line / ligne de sécurité nucléaire**  
A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend. 1/4/71

**nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire**  
A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack. 1/8/76

**nuclear surface burst / explosion nucléaire de surface**  
An explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of land or water; or above the surface, at a height less than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also type of burst.* 1/7/70

**nuclear target response / effet sur l'objectif nucléaire**  
The effect on men, material, and equipment of blast, heat, light, and nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/5/63

**nuclear underground burst / explosion nucléaire souterraine**  
The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

**nuclear underwater burst / explosion nucléaire sous-marine**  
The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at

a point beneath the surface of the water. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

**nuclear vulnerability assessment / évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire**  
The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. It is performed predominantly in the pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods. 1/7/70

**nuclear warfare / guerre nucléaire**  
Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons. 1/3/73

**nuclear weapon / arme atomique - arme nucléaire**  
A complete assembly (i.e. implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy. *Also called "atomic weapon".* 1/11/83

**nuclear weapon debris / résidu d'arme nucléaire**  
The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, materials used for the casing and other components of the weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products. 1/11/83

**nuclear weapon employment time / délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire**  
The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made. 1/3/73

**nuclear weapon exercise / exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire**  
An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, prepared for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission. *See also immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.* 1/3/73

**nuclear weapon manoeuvre / exercice  
d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire**

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise and is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations. *See also immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon exercise.*  
1/9/81

**nuclear weapon(s) accident / accident  
d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)**

Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property. 1/3/73

**nuclear weapons state / état possédant  
des armes nucléaires - puissance  
nucléaire militaire**

*See military nuclear power.* 1/4/71

**nuclear yield / puissance d'une arme  
nucléaire**

The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release. 1/7/70

**nuisance minefield / champ de mines  
de harcèlement**

A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

**numbered reference position system /  
positions de référence repérées**

A system for maritime use based upon predetermined geographical positions through which a desired route is drawn.  
3/8/98

**numbered wave / vague numérotée**

*See wave.* 1/3/73

**number ... in (out) / énième pièce  
reprend le tir (incident de tir)**

In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number ...  
1/8/76

**numerical scale / échelle - échelle  
numérique**

*See scale.* 1/7/72

**O**

**objective / objectif**

The physical object of the action taken, e.g., a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan. *See also target.* 1/3/73

**objective area / zone de l'objectif**

A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control. *See also bridgehead line; target part 1.* 1/3/73

**oblique air photograph / photographie aérienne oblique**

An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an "oblique".

- a. High Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon appears, and
  - b. Low Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon does not appear.
- 1/7/70

**observation helicopter / hélicoptère d'observation**

Helicopter used primarily for observation and reconnaissance but which may be used for other roles. 1/12/74

**observation post / observatoire**

A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne. 1/3/73

**observed fire / tir observé**

Fire for which the point of impact or burst can be seen by an observer. The fire can be controlled and adjusted on the basis of observation. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

**observed fire procedure / réglage de tir par observation**

A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target. 1/3/73

**observer identification / identification de l'observateur**

In artillery and naval fire support, the first element of a call for fire to establish communication and to identify the observer/spotter. 1/9/74

**observer-target distance / distance d'observation**

The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target. 1/11/75

**observer-target line / ligne d'observation**

An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target. *See also spotting line.* 1/9/74

**obstruction / obstacle**

1. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding surface or above a specified height to create a hazard to aircraft in flight.
2. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding sea bed to create a hazard to navigation. 1/8/82

**obstructor / obstruteur**

In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment. 1/3/77

**occupation of position / occupation d'une position**

Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position. 1/3/73

**ocean convoy / convoi océanique**

A convoy whose voyage lies, in general, outside the continental shelf. *See also convoy.* 1/12/77

**ocean manifest / manifeste**

A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed. *See also loading plan.* 1/3/81

**ocean station ship / navire stationnaire océanique**

A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid, and communication facilities. 1/3/73

**offensive counter-air operation / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien**

An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible. 1/3/82

**offensive mine countermeasures / mesures offensives antimines**

Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines. 1/12/76

**offensive minefield / champ de mines offensif**

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

**officer conducting the exercise / officier directeur de l'exercice**

The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander. 1/11/83

**officer conducting the serial / officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice**

The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial. 1/9/74

**officer in tactical command / officier assurant le commandement tactique**

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command. 1/6/81

**officer scheduling the exercise / officier chargé de la mise sur pied d'un exercice**

The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise. 1/3/73

**offset bombing / bombardement en déport**

Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target. 1/1/73

**offset distance / distance de décentrement**

In nuclear warfare, the distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the centre of an area target or from a point target. 1/3/73

**offset point / point futur**

In air interception, a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and

from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made. 1/9/74

**offset post / poste à reporter**

A post identified for elimination or disestablishment when establishing a newly authorized post. The disestablished post may be within or outside the organization receiving the new post. 1/8/76

**offshore patrol / patrouille du large**

A naval defence patrol operating in the outer area of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defence forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol. *See also patrol.* 1/3/73

**oiler / pétrolier**

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea. 1/3/73

**on call / à la demande**

A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. *See also call for fire; call mission.* 1/9/71

**on-call mission / mission sur demande - mission sur appel**

A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load. *See also air support.* 4/10/2000

**on-call target / tir à la demande - objectif à la demande**

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled target on which fire is delivered when requested. 1/8/76

**on-call wave / vague sur demande**

*See wave.* 1/3/73

**one day's supply / jour de ravitaillement**

A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day. *See also combat day of supply; standard day of supply.* 1/9/71

**one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique**

A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only. 1/11/75

**open route / itinéraire libre**

A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions. *See also route.* 1/1/80

**open source intelligence / renseignement de sources ouvertes**

Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. 25/9/98

**operation / opération**

A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. 1/3/73

**operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement / besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs**

A military requirement, established by a NATO commander, for a designated airfield or ship to provide stage A or stage B cross-servicing to aircraft not assigned to that airfield or ship. *See also aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/11/86

**operational chain of command / chaîne de commandement opérationnel**

The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations. *See also administrative chain of command; chain of command.* 1/3/73

**operational characteristics / caractéristiques opérationnelles**

The specific military qualities required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need. *See also technical specification.* 1/8/82

**operational command / commandement opérationnel**

The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems necessary. Note: it does not include responsibility for administration. *See also administrative control; command; operational control; tactical control.* 1/10/2001

**operational control / contrôle opérationnel**

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to

deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control. *See also administrative control; operational command.* 1/10/2001

**operational control authority / autorité de contrôle opérationnel**

The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control. 1/11/94

**operational decontamination / décontamination opérationnelle**

Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, matériel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination. *See also decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/10/92

**operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel**

Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level. *See also operational level of war; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/10/2001

**operational interchangeability / interchangeabilité opérationnelle**

Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance. 1/3/73

**operational level of war / niveau opérationnel de la guerre - niveau opératif**

The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations. 1/7/93

**operational procedures / procédures opérationnelles**

The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out their operational tasks. 1/8/82

**operational readiness / état de préparation opérationnelle**

The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness. 1/8/76

**operational readiness evaluation / évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle**

An evaluation of the operational capability and effectiveness of a unit or any portion thereof. 14/10/2002

**operational requirement / besoin opérationnel**

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions. 1/10/2001

**operational route / itinéraire opérationnel**

Land route allocated to a command for the conduct of a specific operation, derived from the corresponding basic military route network. *See also route.* 1/9/81

**operational stocks / stocks opérationnels**

Level of stock necessary to meet possible operational requirements over and above holdings/allowances. *See also stock; theatre operational stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

**operational training / entraînement opérationnel**

Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units. 1/4/74

**operation order / ordre d'opération**

A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. *See also operation plan.* 1/3/73

**operation plan / plan d'opération**

A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation

order. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation order.* 1/3/73

**operations security / sécurité des opérations**

The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions, capabilities and intentions of friendly forces. *See also counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; electronic warfare; physical security; protective security.* 1/10/92

**opportunity target / objectif inopiné**

*See target of opportunity.* 1/3/73

**opposing forces / forces d'opposition**

Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises. *See also force(s).* 1/7/94

**opposing forces commander / commandant des forces d'opposition**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over opposing forces for a specific period during NATO exercises. 1/7/94

**optical axis / axe optique**

In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centres of curvature of the lens surfaces. In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements. 1/7/70

**optical minehunting / chasse aux mines à vue**

The use of an optical system (e.g. television or towed diver) to detect and classify mines or mine-like objects on or protruding from the sea-bed. 1/11/75

**optimum height / hauteur type**

The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target. 1/3/73

**optimum height of burst / hauteur type d'explosion**

For nuclear weapons and for a particular target (or area), the height at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area. *See also height of burst.* 1/11/86

**orbit point / point d'orbite**

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established. *See also holding point.* 1/6/84

**order / ordre**

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. 1/3/73

**order of battle / ordre de bataille**

The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. 1/3/73

**ordinary transport / transport ordinaire**

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight or preparation does not entail special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of the railway systems to be used. *See also exceptional transport.* 1/11/94

**organic / organique**

Forming an integral part of a military organization. 1/3/81

**organization of the ground / organisation du terrain**

The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defences of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities. 1/3/73

**original destination / destination initiale**

In naval control of shipping, the original final destination of a convoy or an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent). This is particularly applicable to the original destination of a voyage begun in peacetime. *See also final destination; immediate destination.* 1/3/73

**originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial**

A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. 1/3/73

**oropesa sweep / drague mécanique divergente**

In naval mine warfare, a form of sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by an otter and depth being controlled at the ship end by a kite and at the other end by a float and float wire. 1/11/75

**orthomorphic projection / projection orthomorphique - projection conforme**

A projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by

correct shape and bearings are correct.  
1/3/73

**orthorectification / orthorectification**

In photogrammetry, the process of removing geometric distortions in an image caused by sensor tilt and terrain relief, and projecting the resulting image onto a map projection system. *See also projection; rectification.* 14/10/2002

**oscillating mine / mine ludion**

A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

**other forces for NATO / autres forces pour l'OTAN**

Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified. *See also force(s).* 1/10/80

**otter / divergent**

In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance. 1/8/76

**outline map / carte à grandes lignes**

A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it. 1/4/71

**outline plan / avant-projet**

A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning. 1/3/73

**over / long - plus**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred beyond the target in relation to the spotting line. 1/3/77

**overhead clearance / hauteur libre**

The minimum vertical distance between a ground or water surface and any obstruction above it. *See also air draught.* 4/10/2000

**overlap / recouvrement**

1. In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a track is called forward overlap. The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called side

overlap. The overlap of successive lines of a linescan is called line overlap.

2. In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.

3. In naval mine warfare, the width of that part of the swept path of a ship or formation which is also swept by an adjacent sweeper or formation or is re-swept on the next adjacent lap. 1/3/81

**overlap tell / transfert de recouplement**

*See track telling.* 1/8/73

**overpressure / surpression**

The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion. It is referred to as positive when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and negative during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure. 1/3/73

**overprint / surimpression**

Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use. 1/7/72

**overrun control / commande de prolongation de fonctionnement**

Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cut-off. 1/7/70

**overshoot / remise de gaz**

A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued to touchdown. *Also called "go around".* 1/1/73



## P

**pace / vitesse de marche**

For ground forces, the speed of a column or element regulated to maintain a prescribed average speed. *See also pace setter; rate of march; speed.* 1/7/83

**pace setter / guide**

An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order. *See also pace.* 1/7/72

**packaged petroleum product / produit pétrolier conditionné**

A petroleum product, generally a lubricant, oil, grease or speciality item, normally packaged by the manufacturer and subsequently stored, transported, and issued in containers having an individual fill capacity of 250 litres or less. 1/8/82

**pallet / palette**

A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation, and storage by materials handling equipment. 1/9/71

**palletized unit load / charge palettisée**

Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit. *See also aircraft flat pallet; binding.* 1/3/73

**panel code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air**

A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels. *Also called "surface code". See also marking panel.* 1/1/68

**panoramic camera / appareil photographique panoramique**

1. In aerial photography, a camera which, through a system of moving optics or mirrors, scans a wide area of the terrain, usually from horizon to horizon. The camera may be mounted vertically or obliquely within the aircraft, to scan across or along the line of flight.
2. In ground photography, a camera which photographs a wide expanse of terrain by rotating horizontally about the vertical axis through the centre of the camera lens. 1/9/71

**parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute**

The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed. 1/3/73

**paradrop / parachutage**

Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight. 1/7/70

**parallactic angle / angle parallactique**

Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object. 1/7/70

**parallax / parallaxe**

In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation. 1/7/70

**parallax difference / différence de parallaxe**

The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs. 1/7/70

**parallel classification / classification parallèle**

In railway terminology, the classification of ordinary transport military vehicles and equipment, based on a comparative study of the main characteristics of those vehicles and equipment and of those of the ordinary flat wagons of a corresponding category onto which they can be loaded. 1/3/81

**parallel staff / état-major parallèle**

A staff in which one officer from each nation, or service, working in parallel is appointed to each post. *See also integrated staff; joint staff; staff.* 1/3/73

**part / pièce**

In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down. *Also called "piece part". See also assembly; component; equipment; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

**partially planned movement / mouvement partiellement planifié**

A movement which is prepared as far as possible or as appropriate, based on data available and for which provision of movement and transport support has been arranged, adequate to the information available. Prior to the execution, this movement will be fully planned as soon as all necessary

complementary information has been provided. *See also ad hoc movement; fully planned movement.* 1/11/90

**pass time / durée d'écoulement**

In road transport, the time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point. 1/7/70

**passage of lines / passage de lignes**

An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. 1/11/85

**passive / passif**

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected. 1/12/76

**passive air defence / défense aérienne passive**

All measures, other than active air defence, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air action. These measures include deception, dispersion, and the use of protective construction. *See also air defence.* 1/11/85

**passive electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique passives**

Undetectable measures, such as those in operating procedures and technical features of equipment, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also active electronic protective measures; electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

**passive homing guidance / guidage passif**

A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target. *See also homing guidance.* 1/1/73

**passive mine / mine passive**

1. A mine whose anticountermining device has been operated preventing the firing mechanism from being actuated. The mine will usually remain passive for a comparatively short time.
2. A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target. *See also active mine.* 1/11/94

**passive public information policy /  
attitude passive en matière  
d'information publique**

A policy which dictates that no attempts will be made to generate media/public interest in an issue or activity.

However, when the passive policy is in effect, authorities must be prepared to respond to media queries about the issue or activity, or to make brief statements to avoid confusion, speculation, misunderstanding or false information that may prevail if media queries go unanswered. *See also active public information policy.* 1/3/91

**password / mot de passe**

A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge. *See also challenge; countersign; reply.* 1/3/73

**pathfinder aircraft / aéronef  
marqueur**

An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone or target. *See also marking team.* 1/8/80

**pathfinder team / équipe d'orienteurs-  
marqueurs**

A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones. 1/7/70

**patrol / patrouille**

A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping up, or security mission. *See also combat air patrol; combat patrol; offshore patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol.* 1/7/70

**pattern laying / pose de mines suivant  
schéma**

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other. 1/7/72

**payload / 1. charge; 2. 3. 4. charge  
utile**

1. The sum of the weight of passengers and cargo that an aircraft can carry. *See also aircraft store; combat load; load.*

2. The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile. *See also transport capacity.*

3. The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile. *See also transport capacity.*

4. The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation, in addition to its unladen weight. *See also transport capacity.* 1/11/85

**peacebuilding / consolidation de la  
paix**

A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil and - when necessary - military means, to address the underlying causes of conflict and the longer-term needs of the people. It requires a commitment to a long-term process and may run concurrently with other types of peace support operations. *See also conflict prevention; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation.* 14/10/2002

**peacekeeping / maintien de la paix**

A peace support operation following an agreement or ceasefire that has established a permissive environment where the level of consent and compliance is high, and the threat of disruption is low. The use of force by peacekeepers is normally limited to self-defence. *See also conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peacemaking; peace support operation.* 14/10/2002

**peacemaking / rétablissement de la  
paix**

A peace support operation, conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, that involves primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets. *See also conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peacekeeping; peace support operation.* 14/10/2002

**peace support operation / opération  
de soutien de la paix**

An operation that impartially makes use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of United Nations Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace. Such operations may include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and/or humanitarian operations. *See also conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peacekeeping; peacemaking.* 14/10/2002

**peace support psychological activities /  
activités psychologiques de soutien de  
la paix**

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of peace

support operations, designed to create a supportive atmosphere and a willingness to cooperate among the parties in conflict and the civilian population in the area of operations, to protect the peace support force and to assist in the achievement of mission objectives. 4/10/2000

**peacetime complement / tableau  
d'effectifs du temps de paix**

*See peacetime establishment.* 1/8/74

**peacetime establishment / tableau  
d'effectifs du temps de paix**

A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters. *Also called "peacetime complement".* 1/8/74

**peak overpressure / surpression de  
crête**

The maximum value of overpressure at a given location which is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location. 1/7/70

**pecked line / tiretés**

A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals. 1/4/71

**pencil beam / pinceau lumineux**

A searchlight beam reduced to, or set at, its minimum width. 1/9/74

**penetration / attaque de rupture**

In land operations, a form of offensive which seeks to break through the enemy's defence and disrupt the defensive system. 1/8/82

**percentage clearance / pourcentage de  
déblaiement**

In mine warfare, the estimated percentage of mines of specified characteristics which have been cleared from an area or channel. 1/11/75

**permanent echo / écho permanent**

Any dense and fixed radar return caused by reflection of energy from the earth's surface. Distinguished from ground clutter by being from definable locations rather than large areas. 1/7/72

**persistence / persistance**

In biological or chemical warfare, the characteristic of an agent which pertains to the duration of its effectiveness under determined conditions after its dispersal. 1/2/88

**personal locator beacon / radiobalise  
individuelle de repérage**

An emergency radio locator beacon with a two-way speech facility carried by crew members, either on their person or

in their survival equipment, and capable of providing homing signals to assist search and rescue operations. *See also beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon.* 1/7/87

**personnel reaction time / temps de réaction du personnel**

The time required by personnel to take prescribed protective measures after receipt of a nuclear strike warning. 1/7/70

**perspective grid / réseau perspectif**

A network of lines, drawn or superimposed on a photograph, to represent the perspective of a systematic network of lines on the ground or datum plane. 1/3/73

**petroleum intersectional service / direction des essences inter-sections - direction des essences inter-zones**

An intersectional or interzonal service in a theatre of operations that operates pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theatre Army elements and other forces as directed. 1/7/70

**petroleum, oils, and lubricants / carburants et lubrifiants**

A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces. 1/7/70

**phase line / ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires**

A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. *See also report line.* 1/8/76

**phoney minefield / faux champ de mines**

An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. *See also gap; minefield.* 1/12/79

**photoflash bomb / bombe photo-éclair**

A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography. 1/7/70

**photoflash cartridge / cartouche photo-éclair**

A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography. 1/5/73

**photogrammetric control / cheminement photogrammétrique**

Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control

established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control. 1/12/74

**photogrammetry / photogrammétrique**

The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images. 1/7/70

**photographic filter / filtre photographique**

A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light. 1/7/70

**photographic interpretation / interprétation photographique**

*See imagery interpretation.* 1/7/80

**photographic reading / lecture photographique**

The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques. 1/7/80

**photographic scale / échelle photographique**

The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows:

- a. very large scale 1:4,999 and larger;
- b. large scale 1:5,000 to 1:9,999;
- c. medium scale 1:10,000 to 1:24,999;
- d. small scale 1:25,000 to 1:49,999;
- e. very small scale 1:50,000 and smaller. *See also scale.* 1/3/79

**photographic sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique - sortie photographique**

*See imagery sortie.* 1/8/70

**photographic strip / bande de photographies**

Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction. 1/9/69

**photo interpretation key / clé d'interprétation**

*See imagery interpretation key.* 1/9/69

**photomap / photocarte**

A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added. *See also image map.* 1/8/70

**photo nadir / nadir de la photographie - nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue**

The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane. *Also called "camera nadir".* 1/9/69

**physical security / sécurité physique**

That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. *See also port security; protective security; security; tactical security.* 1/8/79

**pictorial symbolization / représentation conventionnelle**

The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent. 1/8/71

**piece part / pièce**

*See part.* 1/12/77

**pillbox / emplacement de tir abrité**

A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags. 1/7/70

**pilot's trace / tracé du pilote**

A rough overlay to a map made by the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run. 1/7/70

**pinpoint / repère - point par rapport à un repère au sol**

1. A precisely identified point, especially on the ground, that locates a very small target, a reference point for rendezvous or for other purposes; the coordinates that define this point.
2. The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground. *See also datum point.* 1/7/70

**pinpoint photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel**

A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target. 1/5/73

**pipeline / ligne de ravitaillement**

In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. 1/7/70

**pitch / 1. tangage; 2. inclinaison**

1. The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft. Commonly called "tip". 18/12/97

**pitch angle / assiette longitudinale**

The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane. *Also called "inclination angle".* 1/12/79

**plan for landing / plan général de débarquement**

In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement. *See also landing diagram; ship-to-shore movement.* 1/3/82

**planned maintenance / maintenance périodique**

Preventive maintenance carried out systematically according to the degree of use of the equipment. *See also preventive maintenance.* 1/10/2001

**planned resupply / ravitaillement préorganisé**

The shipping of supplies in a regular flow as envisaged by existing preplanned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement. *See also element of resupply.* 1/7/70

**planned target / objectif prévu**

In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged. 1/8/76

**planning factor / facteur de planification**

A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time. 1/11/85

**planning staff / état-major de planification**

*See central planning team.* 1/9/69

**plan position indicator / écran radar panoramique**

A cathode ray tube on which radar returns are so displayed as to bear the same relationship to the transmitter as the objects giving rise to them. 1/7/72

**plan range / distance horizontale**

In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground. 1/7/70

**plastic explosive / explosif plastique**

Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

**plastic range / champ d'élasticité**

The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed. 1/7/70

**plastic spray packaging / emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique**

*See cocooning.* 1/9/69

**plastic zone / zone plastique**

The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture, but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density. *See also rupture zone.* 1/7/70

**plate / 1. planche; 2. plaque**

1. In cartography:
  - a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminium, or engraved copper;
  - b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate;
  - c. all details to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced from a single printing plate (e.g. the "blue plate" or the "contour plate").
2. In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion. *See also diapositive; transparency.* 1/4/71

**platform drop / largage lourd**

The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors. *See also airdrop; airdrop platform.* 1/9/69

**plot / 1. schéma; 2. position graphique; 3. position visualisée**

1. Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.
2. Representation on a diagram or chart of the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from positions; location of a position on a map or a chart.
3. The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time. 1/7/72

**point designation grid / grille de désignation des points**

A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale, or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located. 1/8/73

**point of impact / 1. point d'atterrissage; 2. point d'impact**

1. The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to land.
2. The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact. *Also called "impact point".* 1/12/74

**point of no return / point de non-retour**

A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply. 1/9/69

**point target / objectif ponctuel**

A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire. 1/9/69

**poised mine / mine mûre**

A mine in which the ship counter setting has been run down to "one" and which is ready to detonate at the next actuation. *See also mine.* 1/10/78

**polar coordinates / coordonnées polaires**

1. Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target. 1/9/74

**polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires**

The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates. 1/7/72

**port / port**

*See major port; minor port; secondary port; water terminal.* 1/6/78

**port capacity / capacité portuaire**

The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons. *See also beach capacity.* 1/9/69

**port complex / complexe portuaire**

A port complex comprises one or more port areas of varying importance whose activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys. 1/9/69

**port designator / repère de port**

A group of letters identifying ports in convoy titles or messages. 1/6/78

**port evacuation of cargoes /  
évacuation portuaire des cargaisons**

The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites. 1/7/93

**port evacuation of shipping /  
évacuation de port par des navires  
marchands**

The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection. 1/7/80

**port security / sécurité portuaire**

The safeguarding of vessels, harbours, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature. *See also harbour defence; physical security; security.* 1/12/74

**positional defence / défense ferme**

*See position defence.* 1/10/80

**position defence / défense ferme**

The type of defence in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack. *Also called "positional defence".* 1/10/80

**positive control / contrôle intégral**

In air traffic control within NATO, a method of regulation of all identified air traffic within a designated airspace, conducted with electronic means by an air traffic control agency having the authority and responsibility therein. 1/2/89

**post-flight inspection / vérification  
après le vol**

*See after-flight inspection.* 1/2/73

**post-strike damage estimation /  
estimation indirecte des dommages**

A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment. 1/4/74

**pouncer operation / opération de  
renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-  
marin**

*See antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation.* 4/10/2000

**pouncer procedure / procédure de  
parachèvement du déminage**

*See mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.* 4/10/2000

**PPI gauge / gabarit PPI**

*See international loading gauge.* 1/7/85

**practice mine / 1. mine  
d'entraînement; 2. mine d'instruction**

1. In land mine warfare, an inert mine to which is fitted a fuze and a device to indicate, in a non-lethal fashion, that the fuze has been activated. *See also instructional mine; mine.*  
2. In naval mine warfare, an inert-filled mine but complete with assembly, suitable for instruction and for practice in preparation. *See also drill mine; exercise mine; inert mine; instructional mine.* 1/11/75

**prearranged fire / tir préparé**

Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time. 1/8/76

**pre-assault operation / opération avant  
l'assaut**

In amphibious operations, an operation conducted prior to the assault, which includes amongst others: reconnaissance, mine countermeasures operations, naval fire support, bombing, underwater demolition and destruction of beach obstacles. 1/10/2001

**precedence / priorité**

A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted. 1/9/69

**precession / précession**

*See apparent precession; induced precession; real precession.* 1/8/76

**precursor front / front de pression  
précurseur**

An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat-absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the behaviour in the precursor region is said to be non-ideal. 1/8/79

**precursor sweeping / dragage  
précurseur**

The sweeping of an area by relatively safe means in order to reduce the risk to mine countermeasures vessels in subsequent operations. *See also initial path sweeping.* 1/11/75

**predicted fire / tir d'efficacité  
d'emblée**

Fire that is delivered without adjustment. 1/1/83

**predominant height / hauteur  
prédominante**

In air reconnaissance, the height of 51 % or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material. 1/11/75

**preliminary demolition target /  
ouvrage à destruction préliminaire**

A target, other than a reserved demolition target, which is earmarked for demolition and which can be executed immediately after preparation, provided that prior authority has been granted. *See also reserved demolition target.* 1/3/82

**preload loading / chargement  
précurseur**

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another. *See also loading.* 1/9/69

**preparation fire / tir de préparation**

Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position. 18/12/97

**preplanned air support / appui aérien  
à temps**

Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations. *See also air support.* 1/9/69

**pre-position / prépositionner**

To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. 20/11/96

**prescribed nuclear load / charge  
nucléaire prescrite - dotation  
nucléaire**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day among similar delivery units. 16/07/99

**prescribed nuclear stockage / stockage nucléaire prescrit**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units. 1/9/69

**pre-set vector / viseur à préaffichage**

*See bomb sighting systems.* 1/8/76

**press information centre / centre d'information de la presse**

A facility established by national headquarters/organizations to provide the media with timely and accurate information on national and Allied issues, events and operations, and to provide other support, advice and assistance including escorts for war correspondents. *See also Allied press information centre.* 1/11/91

**pressure-altitude / altitude-pressure**

An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere. *See also altitude.* 1/3/85

**pressure breathing / alimentation en oxygène sous pression**

The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure. 1/7/70

**pressure front / front de choc - front de l'onde de surpression**

*See shock front.* 1/9/69

**pressure mine / 1. mine à pression; 2. circuit de mise de feu à dépression - mine à dépression**

1. In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target. *See also mine.*  
2. In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. *Also called "pressure mine circuit". See also mine.* 1/12/76

**pressure mine circuit / circuit de mise de feu à dépression - mine à dépression**

*See pressure mine.* 1/12/76

**pressure suit / vêtement de pressurisation**

a. Partial - A skin tight suit which does not completely enclose the body but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure.  
b. Full - A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function may be sustained. 1/9/69

**prevention of mutual interference / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle**

1. Procedures to prevent interferences between active or between active and passive electromagnetic or acoustic sensors of friendly forces.  
2. In submarine operations, a system of procedures to prevent, on the one hand, submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submerged submarines and friendly ship towed bodies or between submerged submarines and any other underwater object, and, on the other hand, interferences with any underwater event. 25/9/98

**prevention of stripping equipment / dispositif antidémontage**

*See antirecovery device.* 1/11/75

**preventive maintenance / maintenance préventive**

Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure. *See also corrective maintenance; planned maintenance.* 1/10/2001

**primed charge / charge amorcée**

A charge ready in all aspects for ignition. *See also charge.* 1/6/78

**priming charge / charge d'amorçage**

An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge. *See also charge.* 1/1/91

**principal parallel / horizontale principale**

On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

**principal plane / plan principal**

A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective centre of the lens and the ground nadir. 1/9/69

**principal point / point principal**

The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective centre. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks. 1/10/69

**principal scale / échelle principale - échelle nominale**

In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional relation of their respective radii. *Also called "nominal scale". See also scale.* 1/8/70

**principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente**

On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

**printing size of a map or chart / format de carte**

The dimensions of the smallest rectangle which will contain a map or chart including all the printed material in its margin. 1/9/69

**print reference / référence d'une épreuve**

A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie. 1/9/69

**priority intelligence requirements / besoins prioritaires en renseignement**

Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision making. *See also information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/80

**prior permission / autorisation préalable**

Permission granted by the appropriate authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned. 1/9/69

**prisoner of war branch camp / dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre**

A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of a prisoner of war camp. 1/11/77

**prisoner of war camp / camp de prisonniers de guerre**

A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It

may be located on, or independent of, other military installations. 1/9/69

**prisoner of war collecting point / point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre**

A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation. 1/9/69

**prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre**

A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure. 1/9/69

**prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre**

A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp. 1/9/69

**prisoner of war personnel record / fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre**

A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention. 1/9/69

**probability of damage / dégâts probables**

The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. 1/11/68

**probable error / écart probable - écart probable horizontal**

*See horizontal error.* 1/11/68

**probably destroyed / probablement détruit**

In air operations, a damage assessment on an enemy aircraft seen to break off combat in circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash. 1/11/68

**procedural control / contrôle aux procédures**

A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. 1/3/81

**procedure turn / virage conventionnel**

An aircraft manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction, both turns being executed at a constant rate so as to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track. 1/7/72

**processing / 1. traitement; 2. exploitation**

1. In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.

2. *See intelligence cycle.* 1/10/80

**proforma / formulaire**

A standard form. *See also standard NATO data message.* 1/10/84

**programme of nuclear cooperation / programme de coopération nucléaire**

Presidentially approved bilateral proposals for the United States to provide nuclear weapons, and specified support to user nations who desire to commit delivery units to NATO in nuclear only or dual capable roles. After presidential approval in principle, negotiations will be initiated with the user nation to develop detailed support arrangements. 1/10/84

**prohibited area / zone interdite**

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land area or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

2. An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority. *See also closed area; danger area; restricted area.* 1/6/81

**projected map display / carte projetée**

The displayed image of a map or chart projected through an optical or electro-optical system on to a viewing surface. *See also moving map display.* 1/10/80

**projectile / projectile**

An object capable of being propelled by a force normally from a gun, and continuing in motion by virtue of its kinetic energy. 1/8/82

**projection / projection**

In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane. *See also georeferenced image; orthorectification.* 1/8/70

**projection print / épreuve par projection**

A photographic print obtained by projection of the image of a negative or a transparency on to a sensitized surface. 1/3/81

**proofing / vérification de dépollution**

In land operations, the process following breaching, route or area clearance to further reduce the risk from mines or

other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area. *See also area clearance; booby trap; countermine operation; explosive ordnance; improvised explosive device; mine clearance.* 14/10/2002

**propaganda / propagande**

Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinion, emotions, attitudes, or behaviour of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.

a. Black - Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one.

b. Grey - Propaganda which does not specifically identify any source.

c. White - Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by the sponsor or by an accredited agency thereof. 1/7/70

**propelled mine / mine autopropulsée**

*See mobile mine.* 1/11/75

**protected frequency / fréquence protégée**

A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized. 2/5/95

**protected site / site protégé**

A facility which is protected by the use of camouflage or concealment, selective siting, construction of facilities designed to prevent damage from fragments caused by conventional weapons, or a combination of such measures. 1/7/87

**protective clothing / vêtement protecteur**

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action. 1/7/70

**protective minefield / champ de mines de protection**

1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection.

2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbours, anchorages, coasts and coastal routes. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

**protective security / sûreté**

The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security. *See also physical security; security; tactical security.* 1/3/81

**provisional unit / unité temporaire**

An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission. 1/11/68

**proximity fuze / fusée de proximité**

A fuze wherein primary initiation occurs by remotely sensing the presence, distance, and/or direction of a target or its associated environment by means of a signal generated by the fuze or emitted by the target, or by detecting a disturbance of a natural field surrounding the target. *See also fuze.* 1/8/76

**prudent limit of endurance / limite de sécurité du temps de vol**

The time during which an aircraft can remain airborne and still retain a given safety margin of fuel. 1/9/69

**prudent limit of patrol / heure-limite de sécurité sur zone**

The time at which an aircraft must depart from its operational area in order to return to its base and arrive there with a given safety margin (usually 20 %) of fuel reserve for bad weather diversions. 1/8/72

**psychological consolidation activities / activités psychologiques de consolidation**

Planned psychological activities in crisis and war directed at the civilian population located in areas under friendly control in order to achieve a desired behaviour which supports the military objectives and the operational freedom of the supported commanders. 16/7/99

**psychological media / moyens psychologiques**

The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience. 1/8/72

**psychological operation / opération psychologique**

Planned psychological activities designed to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives. *See also battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.* 13/12/99

**psychological operations approach / forme d'opérations psychologiques**

The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience. 1/8/72

**psychological situation / situation psychologique**

The current emotional state, mental disposition or other behavioral motivation of a target audience, basically founded on its national political, social, economic, and psychological peculiarities but also subject to the influence of circumstances and events. 1/8/72

**psychological theme / thème psychologique**

An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based. 1/8/72

**public information / information publique**

Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support. 1/8/72

**pull-up point / point de cabré**

The point at which an aircraft must start to climb from a low-level approach in order to gain sufficient height from which to execute the attack or retirement. *See also contact point; turn-in point.* 1/8/70

**pulsejet / pulsoréacteur**

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously. 1/11/68

**pulsing / impulsion**

In naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by current which varies or is intermittent in accordance with a predetermined schedule. 1/11/75

**purple commander / commandant pourpre**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

**purple forces / forces pourpres**

In NATO exercises, forces used to oppose both blue and opposing forces. This term is most usually applicable to

submarines and aircraft. *See also force(s).* 9/1/96

**pursuit / poursuite**

An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. 1/8/79

**pyrotechnic delay / retard pyrotechnique**

A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. 1/6/78

**pyrotechnics / composition pyrotechnique**

A mixture of chemicals which, when ignited, is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may be used to introduce a delay into a firing system because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives. 4/10/2000



## **Q**

**q-message / message q**

A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels. 1/6/78

**Q-ship / navire-piège**

*See decoy ship.* 1/3/82

**quadrant elevation / angle au niveau**

The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid. 1/8/76

**quick search procedure / méthode de recherche rapide**

A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used. 1/11/68

**quota post / poste permanent**

An international post which a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely. 1/11/75

## R

**radar altimeter / altimètre radar**

A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology. *See also absolute altimeter.* 1/12/93

**radar altimetry area / zone de référence altimétrique radar**

A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar. 1/4/71

**radar camouflage / camouflage radar**

The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object. 1/8/73

**radar clutter / interférence radar - interférence**

Unwanted signals, echoes, or images on the face of the display tube, which interfere with observation of desired signals. *Also called "clutter".* 1/1/73

**radar countermeasures / contre-mesures radar**

*See electronic warfare; chaff.* 1/8/73

**radar coverage / couverture radar**

The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations. 1/11/68

**radar danning / navigation radar sur bouée dan**

In naval mine warfare, a method of navigating by using radar to keep the required distance from a line of dan buoys. 1/11/75

**radar echo / écho radar**

1. The electromagnetic energy received after reflection from an object.
2. The deflection or change of intensity on a cathode ray tube display produced by a radar echo. *Also called "radar return".* 1/1/73

**radar fire / tir au radar**

Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar. *See also fire.* 1/11/68

**radar guard-ship / bâtiment de veille radar**

Any ship which has been assigned the task by the officer in tactical command of maintaining the radar watch. 20/11/96

**radar horizon / horizon radar**

The locus of points at which the rays from a radar antenna become tangential

to the earth's surface. On the open sea this locus is horizontal but on land it varies according to the topographical features of the terrain. 1/6/78

**radar netting / réseau radar**

The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information. *See also radar netting station.* 1/7/70

**radar netting station / centre de réseau radar**

A centre which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting system. *See also radar netting.* 1/7/70

**radar picket / piquet radar**

Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range. 1/11/68

**radar return / écho radar**

*See radar echo.* 1/1/73

**radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar**

A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns. 1/9/69

**radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar**

A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen. 1/9/69

**radar silence / silence radar**

An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies. 1/11/68

**radiac / radiac**

An acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" and used as an all-encompassing term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This word is normally used as an adjective.) 1/3/81

**radial displacement / déformation radiale**

On vertical photographs, the apparent "leaning out", or the apparent displacement of the top of any object having height in relation to its base. The direction of displacement is radial from the principal point on a true vertical, or from the isocentre on a vertical photograph distorted by tip or tilt. 1/11/75

**radiation dose / dose d'irradiation**

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/7/85

**radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement**

The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/11/86

**radiation exposure state / condition d'exposition aux radiations**

The condition of a unit, or exceptionally an individual, deduced from the cumulative whole body radiation dose(s) received. It is expressed as a symbol which indicates the potential for future operations and the degree of risk if exposed to additional nuclear radiation. 1/7/80

**radiation intensity / intensité d'irradiation**

The radiation dose rate at a given time and place. It may be used, coupled with a figure, to denote the radiation intensity at a given number of hours after a nuclear burst, e.g., RI-3 is the radiation intensity 3 hours after the time of burst. 1/11/68

**radiation scattering / diffusion du rayonnement**

The diversion of radiation (thermal, electromagnetic, or nuclear) from its original path as a result of interaction or collisions with atoms, molecules, or larger particles in the atmosphere or other media between the source of the radiation (e.g., a nuclear explosion) and a point at some distance away. As a result of scattering, radiation (especially gamma rays and neutrons) will be received at such a point from many directions instead of only from the direction of the source. 1/11/68

**radiation sickness / maladie des rayons**

An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, which may be followed by loss of hair, haemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy. 1/7/70

**radiation situation map / carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire - carte de situation radiologique**

A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest. 1/11/68

**radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité**

The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

**radioactive decay curve / courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité**

A graph line representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time. 1/3/73

**radioactive decay rate / taux de décroissance de la radioactivité**

The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

**radioactive fallout / retombées radioactives**

1. The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.  
2. Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst. 20/11/96

**radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioconcentration - concentration maximale admissible**

The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption. *Also called "maximum permissible concentration"*. 1/11/68

**radio approach aids / aides radio d'approche**

Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an aerodrome or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out. 1/11/68

**radio beacon / radiophare**

A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive, or characteristic, signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location. *See also beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; z-marker beacon*. 1/11/68

**radio detection / détection radioélectrique**

The detection of the presence of an object by radiolocation without precise determination of its position. 1/11/68

**radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie**

Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions. 1/11/68

**radio fix / 1. localisation radiogoniométrique; 2. point radio**

1. The locating of a radio transmitter by bearings taken from two or more direction finding stations, the site of the transmitter being at the point of intersection.

2. The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known. 1/7/83

**radiological defence / défense radiologique**

Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazards resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons. *See also nuclear defense*. 1/9/69

**radiological environment / environnement radiologique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from the presence of a radiological hazard. 1/11/90

**radiological monitoring / contrôle de radioactivité**

*See monitoring*. 1/6/84

**radiological operation / opération radiologique**

The employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. It includes the intentional employment of fall-out from nuclear weapons. 1/11/68

**radiological survey / reconnaissance radiologique**

The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area. 1/9/81

**radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique**

An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids. 1/1/80

**radio navigation / radionavigation**

Radio location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation. 1/11/68

**radio range finding / radiotélémetrie**

Radiolocation in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wavelength. 1/11/68

**radio range station / station radiophare**

A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal zones. (In

certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.) 1/11/68

**radio recognition / identification radioélectrique**

The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another. 1/11/68

**radio silence / silence radio**

A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative. 1/7/80

**radio sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radioacoustique**

*See sonobuoy*. 1/11/68

**radiotelephony / radiotéléphonie**

The transmission of speech by means of modulated radio waves. 1/11/68

**radius of action / rayon d'action**

The maximum distance a ship, aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refuelling, allowing for all safety and operating factors. 1/11/68

**radius of safety / rayon de sécurité**

The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable. 1/11/68

**raid / raid**

An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. 1/11/68

**raid report / compte rendu de raid**

In air defence, one of a series of related reports that are made for the purpose of developing a plot to assist in the rapid evaluation of a tactical situation. 1/9/74

**railhead / terminal ferroviaire**

A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. *See also navigation head*. 4/10/2000

**railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer**

The maximum number of trains which can be moved in each direction over a specified section of track in a 24 hour period. *See also route capacity*. 1/3/83

**railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement**

A sloping platform situated at the end or beside a track and rising to the level of

the floor of the rail cars or wagons.  
1/8/79

**rainout / pluie radioactive**

Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation. 1/5/63

**ramjet / statoréacteur**

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine. 1/5/63

**random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma**

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern. 1/10/78

**range / 1. distance; 2. distance-limite; 3. champ de tir - polygone - stand de tir; 4. autonomie**

1. The distance between any given point and an object or target.
2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun.
3. An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets. *Also called "target range"*.
4. The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment. 1/8/82

**range marker / marqueur de distance**

A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range. 1/9/69

**range resolution / pouvoir séparateur en portée**

The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use. 1/9/69

**ranging / télémétrie**

The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc. *See also spot.* 1/5/63

**rated load / charge nominale**

The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions. 1/11/83

**rate of fire / cadence de tir**

The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute. 1/11/68

**rate of march / vitesse de progression**

The average number of miles or kilometres to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometres in the hour. *See also pace; speed of advance.* 1/9/69

**ratification / ratification**

In NATO standardization, the declaration by which a member nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. *See also implementation; NATO standardization agreement; reservation.* 1/11/94

**readiness / préparation**

Note: in English, "readiness" is a generic term covering "readiness state" and "readiness time". *See readiness state; readiness time.* 4/10/2000

**readiness state / état de préparation**

The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions. *See also operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.* 4/10/2000

**readiness time / délai de préparation**

The time within which a unit can be made ready to perform the tasks for which it has been organized, equipped and trained. This time is amplified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. It does not include transit time. *See also operational readiness; readiness; readiness state.* 4/10/2000

**ready / prêt**

The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire. 1/1/73

**ready position / position d'attente**

In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up. 1/7/83

**reallocation authority / pouvoirs de réaffectation**

The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically. *See also reallocation of resources.* 1/3/84

**reallocation of resources / réallocation de ressources**

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority. *See also combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation authority.* 1/11/68

**real precession / précession vraie - dérive vraie**

Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance. *Also called "real wander"*. *See also precession.* 1/8/76

**real wander / dérive vraie - précession vraie**

*See real precession.* 1/8/76

**rear area / zone arrière**

For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions. 1/7/83

**rear echelon / échelon arrière**

Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area. 1/11/68

**rear guard / arrière-garde**

1. The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions:
  - a. to protect the rear of a column from hostile forces;
  - b. during the withdrawal, to delay the enemy;
  - c. during the advance, to keep supply routes open.
2. Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered. 1/8/82

**receiving ship / bâtiment ravitaillé**

In replenishment at sea, the ship that receives the rig(s). *See also delivering ship.* 4/10/2000

**receptivity / réceptivité**

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media. 1/1/73

**recognition / reconnaissance**

The determination of the nature or a detected person, object or phenomenon, and possibly its class or type. This may include the determination of an individual within a particular class or

type. *See also detection; identification; identification friend or foe.* 1/2/89

**recompression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare**

*See hyperbaric chamber.* 1/10/84

**reconnaissance / reconnaissance**

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. *See also air reconnaissance.* 1/3/92

**reconnaissance by fire / reconnaissance par le feu**

A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire. 1/11/68

**reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance**

A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery. *Commonly called "RECCEXREP".* 1/1/83

**reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force - reconnaissance offensive**

An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information. 1/7/80

**reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance**

For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy. *See also combat air patrol; combat patrol; patrol.* 1/3/82

**record as target / enregistrer comme objectif**

In artillery and naval fire support, the order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference. 1/1/73

**recorded / enregistré**

In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed. 16/07/96

**recovery / 1. 3. 4. récupération; 2. retour; 4. recouvrement**

1. In operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, small groups or units, or matériel. *See also extraction.*
2. In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.
3. In naval mine warfare, salvage of a mine as nearly intact as possible to permit further investigation for intelligence and/or evaluation purposes. *See also salvage procedure.* 25/9/98
4. In battlefield maintenance, the extrication of an abandoned, disabled or immobilized vehicle and, if necessary, its removal to a maintenance point. 13/12/99

**recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil**

The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency. 1/11/75

**recovery procedure / procédé d'enlèvement**

*See explosive ordnance disposal procedures.* 1/8/74

**rectification / redressement**

In photogrammetry, the process whereby an image is corrected for distortions caused by sensor tilt and projected onto a map projection system. *See also controlled mosaic; orthorectification; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 14/10/2002

**rectified airspeed / vitesse rectifiée**

*See calibrated airspeed.* 1/1/73

**rectifier / redresseur**

A device for converting alternating current into direct current. *See also inverter.* 1/1/83

**redeployment aerodrome / aérodrome de redéploiement**

An aerodrome not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as the main aerodrome. *See also aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; main aerodrome.* 1/11/94

**reduced lighting / éclairage réduit**

The reduction in brightness of ground vehicle lights by either reducing power or by screening in such a way that any

visible light is limited in output. *See also normal lighting.* 1/3/82

**re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée**

That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory. 1/11/68

**reference box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence**

The identification box placed in the margin of a map or chart which contains the series designation, sheet number and edition number in a readily identified form. *Also called "refer-to box". See also information box.* 1/7/88

**reference datum / plan de référence - centrage zéro**

In aircraft loading, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes. *Also called "balance station zero". See also moment.* 9/7/97

**reference diversion point / point de référence de déroutement**

One of a number of positions selected by the routing authority on both sides of the route of a convoy or independent to facilitate diversion at sea. 1/3/79

**reference point / point de référence**

A prominent, easily located point in the terrain. 1/8/73

**refer-to box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence**

*See reference box.* 1/1/73

**reflex sight / viseur reflex**

An optical or computing sight that reflects a reticle image (or images) onto a combining glass for superimposition on the target. 1/11/75

**refuge area / zone de refuge**

A coastal area considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also safe anchorage.* 1/6/78

**refugee / réfugié**

Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence

as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (UN) *See also* *asylum seeker*; *evacuee*; *internally displaced person*. 4/10/2000

**regeneration / régénération**

The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels. *See also* *activate*; *mobilization*. 25/9/98

**regional command / commandement régional**

The command organization at the second level of the NATO military command structure. It contains a combination of appropriate joint capabilities for the planning and execution of all Alliance military activities, including delegated responsibilities, in the region and beyond as directed by the NATO strategic commander. *See also* *area of responsibility*; *component command*; *NATO joint subregional commander*; *NATO regional commander*; *strategic command*; *subregional command*. 1/10/2001

**regional naval control of shipping / contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale**

Naval control of shipping measures introduced within a defined limited area. *See also* *full naval control of shipping*; *naval control of shipping*. 9/7/97

**regional reinforcing force / force de renfort régionale**

A reinforcing force made available to a strategic commander which is further allocated by him or her to a specific regional commander. 1/10/2001

**register / contrôle de repérage**

In cartography, the correct position of one component of a composite map image in relation to the other components, at each stage of production. 1/1/73

**registered matter / question enregistrée**

Any classified matter registered, usually by number, and accounted for periodically. 1/11/68

**registered publication / publication enregistrée**

A classified publication bearing a register number as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required. 1/11/68

**register glass / glace de repérage**

In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure. 1/7/70

**register marks / index de repérage**

In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions. 1/4/71

**registration fire / tir de réglage**

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets. *See also* *fire*. 20/11/96

**registration point / point de réglage**

Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data. 1/1/73

**regulated item / article contrôlé**

Any item whose issue to a user is subject to control by an appropriate authority for reasons that may include cost, scarcity, technical or hazardous nature, or operational significance. *Also called* *"controlled item"*. *See also* *critical supplies and materiel*. 1/11/91

**regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation**

A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic. 1/11/68

**rehabilitation / 1. remise en condition; 2. remise en état**

1. The processing, usually in a relatively quiet area, of units or individuals recently withdrawn from combat or arduous duty, during which units recondition equipment and are rested, furnished special facilities, filled up with replacements, issued replacement supplies and equipment, given training, and generally made ready for employment in future operations.  
2. The action performed in restoring an installation to authorized design standards. 1/11/68

**reimbursable NATO military personnel / personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable**

A category of military personnel provided by the receiving state to NATO and for which reimbursement to the nation concerned is made from the NATO international budget. 1/8/79

**reinforcing / renforcement**

In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit. 1/3/85

**reinforcing force / force de renfort**

In rapid reinforcement planning, a force in being which is made available to a Major NATO Commander by nations to supplement in-place forces. *See also* *augmentation force*; *mobilizable reinforcing force*. 1/11/86

**reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts**

A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command. 1/11/86

**relateral tell / transfert par tiers interposé**

*See* *track telling*. 1/8/73

**relative altitude / altitude relative - espacement vertical**

*See* *vertical separation*. 1/8/73

**relative bearing / gisement**

The direction expressed as a horizontal angle normally measured clockwise from the forward point of the longitudinal axis of a vehicle, aircraft or ship to an object or body. *See also* *bearing*; *grid bearing*. 1/3/79

**relative biological effectiveness / efficacité biologique relative**

The ratio of the absorbed dose of gamma or X-rays of a certain energy to the absorbed dose of another ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect. 1/8/82

**release / largage**

In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store, from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store. *See also* *air movement*; *free drop*; *high velocity drop*; *low velocity drop*. 1/7/80

**released / au repos**

In air defence, weapons and crews which have been released from commitments and states of readiness. When so released, they are given a time at which a state of readiness will be resumed. 1/8/73

**release point / 1. point de dislocation; 2. point de largage**

1. In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.  
2. In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is airdropped. *See also* *computed air release point*. 1/7/93

**reliability diagram / carton documentaire**

In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled. *See also compilation diagram; information box.* 1/4/71

**relief / relief**

Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading, or spot elevations. 1/4/71

**relief in place / relève sur place**

An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered. 1/11/68

**remotely delivered mine / mine posée à distance**

A mine delivered to the target area by air assets, or by indirect fire from a distance of more than 500 metres. Note: the exact position of the mines may not be known. *See also scatterable mine.* 1/10/2001

**remotely piloted vehicle / véhicule téléguidé**

An unmanned vehicle capable of being controlled from a distant location through a communication link. It is normally designed to be recoverable. *See also drone; vehicle.* 1/10/80

**render safe procedures / procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner**

*See explosive ordnance disposal procedures.* 1/8/74

**rendezvous / 1. point de rassemblement - point de regroupement - zone de rassemblement - zone de regroupement; 2. rendez-vous**

1. A pre-arranged meeting at a given time and location from which to begin an action or phase of an operation, or to which to return after an operation. *See also join up.*
2. In land warfare, an easily found terrain location at which visitors to units, headquarters or facilities are met by personnel from the element to be visited. *See also contact point.* 1/11/85

**repeat / mêmes éléments**

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to fire again the same

number of rounds with the same method of fire. 1/8/73

**repeater-jammer / brouilleur-répéteur**

A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming. 1/8/73

**replacement factor / taux de remplacement**

The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes. 1/5/63

**replenishment at sea / ravitaillement à la mer**

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea. *Also called "underway replenishment".* 1/9/81

**reply / réponse**

An answer to a challenge. *See also challenge; countersign; password.* 1/11/68

**reporting post / poste de détection**

An element of the control and reporting system used to extend the radar coverage of the control and reporting centre. It does not undertake the control of aircraft. 1/2/74

**report line / ligne de compte rendu**

A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon. *See also phase line.* 1/8/74

**representative downwind direction / direction virtuelle du vent**

During the forecast period, the mean surface downwind direction in the hazard area towards which the cloud travels. *See also representative downwind speed.* 1/2/88

**representative downwind speed / vitesse virtuelle du vent**

The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast. *See also downwind direction.* 1/2/88

**representative fraction / échelle - échelle numérique**

*See scale.* 1/8/73

**reproduction material / matériel de reproduction**

Material, generally in the form of positive or negative copies on film or glass for each colour plate, from which a

map or a chart may be directly reproduced. 1/12/74

**request modify / demande de modification**

In artillery and naval fire support, a request by any person, other than the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan, for a modification. 1/8/74

**required military force / moyens nécessaires**

The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time. 1/11/68

**required supply rate / taux de ravitaillement requis**

The amount of ammunition expressed in rounds per weapon per day for those items fired by weapons, and of all other items of supply expressed in terms of appropriate unit of measure per day, estimated to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. 1/6/84

**requisition / réquisition**

An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request. 1/11/75

**rescue ship / navire de sauvetage**

In shipping control, a ship of a convoy stationed at the rear of a convoy column to rescue survivors. 1/3/79

**rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage**

A piece of rescue equipment which is placed around a person's chest to secure that person to a rescue line or helicopter hoist cable. *Also called "horse collar".* 1/6/84

**reseau / réseau**

A grid system of a standard size in the image plane of a photographic system used for mensuration purposes. 1/1/80

**reservation / réserve**

In NATO standardization, the stated qualification by a member nation that describes the part of a standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations. *See also implementation; NATO standardization agreement; ratification.* 1/11/94

**reserve / réserve**

A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events. 16/7/99

**reserved demolition target / ouvrage à destruction réservée**

A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategic plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy. *See also preliminary demolition target.* 1/7/72

**reserved route / itinéraire réservé**

In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation. *See also route.* 1/6/84

**residual contamination / contamination résiduelle**

Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally. 1/3/82

**residual radiation / rayonnement résiduel**

Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation which results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. *See also contamination; induced radiation; initial radiation.* 1/10/86

**resolution / pouvoir séparateur**

A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions. 1/3/79

**responder / répondeur**

An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto. *See also transponder.* 1/2/74

**rest / repos**

In artillery, a command that indicates that the unit(s) or gun(s) to which it is addressed shall not follow up fire orders during the time that the order is in force. 1/3/77

**restart at ... / continuez sur ...**

In artillery, a term used to restart a fire plan after "dwell at ..." or "check firing" or "cease loading" has been ordered. 1/3/77

**restitution / restitution**

The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs. 1/9/69

**restitution factor / facteur de restitution**

*See correlation factor.* 1/4/71

**restraint factor / coefficient d'arrimage**

In air transport, a factor, normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity, which determines the required strength of lashings and tie-downs to secure a particular load. 1/9/69

**restricted area / 1. 2. zone réglementée; 3. zone réservée**

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
2. An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.
3. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. *See also closed area; danger area; prohibited area.* 1/3/82

**restricted dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée**

Cargo which does not belong to the highly dangerous category but which is hazardous and requires, for transport by cargo or passenger aircraft, extra precautions in packing and handling. *See also cargo.* 1/7/87

**restricted operations area / zone d'opérations réglementée**

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations/requirements within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted. 1/3/81

**restrictive fire plan / plan de tir restrictif**

A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered non-nuclear fires. 1/2/74

**resupply / réapprovisionnement**

The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. 1/7/85

**resupply of Europe / ravitaillement de l'Europe**

The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location. *See also element of resupply.* 1/11/68

**reticle / réticule**

A mark such as a cross or a system of lines lying in the image plane of a viewing apparatus. It may be used singly as a reference mark on certain types of monocular instruments or as one of a pair to form a floating mark as in certain types of stereoscopes. *See also graticule.* 1/11/75

**retirement / repli**

An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. 1/7/83

**retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière**

Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations. 3/8/98

**return load / chargement de retour**

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier. 1/11/68

**reverse slope / contre-pente**

Any slope which descends away from the enemy. 1/11/68

**right (or left) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)**

*See left (or right).* 1/11/68

**riding-off / dégagement**

The manoeuvre of an escort ship to interpose itself between an escorted unit or units and an opposing force to cause the latter to turn away. 1/10/2001

**riot control agent / agent antiémeute**

A chemical not listed in a schedule of the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention, which can rapidly produce irritant or disabling physical effects that disappear shortly after termination of exposure. *See also incapacitating agent.* 1/10/2001

**ripe / réceptive**

In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed". *See also armed mine.* 1/12/76

**rising mine / mine à flotteur largable**

In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. The mine may fire by contact, hydrostatic pressure or other means. *See also mine.* 1/12/76

**road block / barrage routier**

A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route. 1/11/68

**road clearance time / durée d'encombrement**



The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road. 1/7/70

**road hazard sign / signal de danger routier**

A sign used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communication zone area only in accordance with existing agreements with national authorities. 1/12/66

**road space / longueur de colonne**

The length of roadway allocated to, and/or actually occupied by, a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometres. *See also column length.* 1/11/68

**roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées**

Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates. 1/8/73

**rocket / roquette**

A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled. 1/8/82

**roentgen / roentgen**

A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation. In field dosimetry, one roentgen is essentially equal to one rad. 1/8/76

**role number / numéro caractéristique**

In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities. 1/7/85

**roll / 1. roulis; 2. inclinaison latérale**

1. The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.  
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. *Commonly called "tilt". See also tilt angle.* 1/7/72

**roller conveyor / chemin de roulement**

A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved. 1/9/69

**romper / lâcheur**

A ship which has moved more than 10 nautical miles ahead of its convoy, and is unable to rejoin it. *See also straggler.* 1/3/79

**rope / ruban accordé**

An element of chaff consisting of a long roll of metallic foil or wire which is designed for broad, low-frequency responses. *See also chaff; rope-chaff.* 1/5/63

**rope-chaff / ruban accordé**

Chaff which contains one or more rope elements. *See also chaff.* 1/5/63

**rotational post / poste tournant**

A manpower post filled on a rotational basis. Within NATO, it may be confined to specified nations. 1/8/76

**rotor governing mode / contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor**

A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically. 1/1/73

**roundout / arrondi**

*See flare.* 1/2/74

**rounds complete / tir terminé**

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that all the rounds ordered at "fire for effect" have been fired. *See also shot.* 16/7/96

**route / itinéraire**

The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination. *See also axial route; connecting route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.* 1/11/68

**route capacity / capacité d'itinéraire**

1. The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.  
2. The maximum number of metric tons which can be moved in one direction over a particular route in one hour. It is the product of the maximum traffic flow and the average payload of the vehicles using the route. *See also railway line capacity.* 1/10/80

**route classification / classification d'un itinéraire**

Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow. *See also military load classification; route.* 1/4/71

**route lanes / râtelier de routes**

A series of parallel tracks for the routing of independently sailed ships. 1/6/78

**route reconnaissance / reconnaissance d'itinéraire**

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as road, railway or waterway, to provide new or updated

information on route conditions and activities along the route. 1/12/79

**row marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée**

In land mine warfare, a natural, artificial, or specially installed marker, located at the start or finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows. *See also marker.* 1/11/94

**rules of engagement / règles d'engagement**

Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. 1/1/73

**rules of engagement profile / profil de règles d'engagement**

A list of rules of engagement selected for a force assigned to a particular role or operation within defined time and space boundaries. 1/10/2001

**run / 1. passage de prise de vues; 2. passage**

1. That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.  
2. The transit of a sweeper-sweeper combination or of a minehunter operating its equipment through a lap. This term may also be applied to a transit of any formation of sweepers. 1/8/82

**running fix / point par transport de lieux géométriques**

The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time. 1/5/74

**run-up area / zone de point fixe**

A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off. 1/7/72

**runway / piste**

A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length. 1/12/76

**runway visual range / portée visuelle de piste**

The maximum distance in the direction of take-off or landing at which the runway, or specified lights or markers delineating it, can be seen from a position above a specified point on its centre line at a height corresponding to the average eye level of pilots at touchdown. 1/7/80

**rupture zone / zone de rupture**

The region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary in which the stresses produced by the explosion have exceeded the ultimate strength of the medium. It is characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes. *See also plastic zone.*  
1/9/69

## S

**sabot / sabot**

Lightweight carrier in which a subcalibre projectile is centred to permit firing the projectile in the larger calibre weapon. The carrier fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; it is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle. 1/6/61

**safe anchorage / mouillage sûr**

An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also refuge area.* 1/6/78

**safe area / zone de sécurité**

In peace support operations, a secure area in which NATO or NATO-led forces protect designated persons and/or property. *See also secure area.* 29/5/2002

**safe burst height / hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité**

The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander. *See also height of burst.* 1/5/63

**safe current / intensité d'autoprotection**

In naval mine warfare, the maximum current that can be supplied to a sweep in a given waveform and pulse cycle which does not produce a danger area with respect to the mines being swept for. 1/8/76

**safe depth / profondeur de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the shallowest depth of water in which a ship will not actuate a bottom mine of the type under consideration. Safe depth is usually quoted for conditions of ship upright, calm sea and a given speed. 1/12/76

**safe distance / distance de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper. 1/11/75

**safe separation distance / distance de sécurité au largage**

The minimum distance between the delivery system and the weapon beyond which the hazards associated with functioning (detonation) are acceptable. 1/3/81

**safe speed / vitesse de sécurité**

In naval mine warfare, the speed at which a particular ship can proceed without actuating a given influence mine, at the depth under consideration, within the damage area. 1/11/75

**safe state / état de sécurité**

The state in which a mine cannot function and in which it is safe to handle and transport. 9/5/2000

**safety and arming mechanism / mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement**

A dual function device which prevents the unintended actuation of a main charge or propulsion unit prior to arming but allows activation thereafter upon receipt of the appropriate stimuli. 1/11/94

**safety angle / angle de sécurité**

*See angle of safety.* 1/11/68

**safety-critical system / système critique sur le plan de la sécurité**

A system in which a failure or malfunction may cause a direct hazard to persons, the environment and/or materiel. 9/5/2000

**safety device / dispositif de sécurité**

A device which prevents unintentional functioning. 1/11/94

**safety distance / distance de sécurité**

In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements. 1/9/69

**safety fuze / mèche lente**

Pyrotechnics contained in a flexible and weatherproof sheath burning at a constant rate, used to transmit a flame to the detonator with a predetermined delay. 9/1/96

**safety height / altitude de sécurité - altitude minimale de sécurité**

*See minimum safe altitude.* 1/4/71

**safety lane / chenal de sécurité**

Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces. 1/5/63

**safety line / marquage de sécurité**

In land mine warfare, demarcation line for trip wire or wire-actuated mines in a minefield. It serves to protect the laying personnel. After the minefield is laid this line is neither marked on the ground nor plotted on the minefield record. 1/12/77

**safety pin / goupille de sécurité**

*See arming pin.* 1/7/80

**safety wire / fil de sécurité**

A cable, wire or lanyard attached to the aircraft and routed to an expendable aircraft store to prevent arming initiation prior to store release. *See also arming wire.* 1/7/93

**safety zone / zone de sécurité**

An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces. 1/3/81

**safe working load / charge maximum pratique**

In sea operations, the maximum load that can be safely applied to a fitting, and normally shown on a label plate adjacent to the fitting. *See also static test load.* 1/3/81

**salted weapon / arme dopée**

A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris. *See also minimum residual radioactivity weapon.* 1/11/68

**salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupérer; 3. récupération**

1. Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse. 1/7/88
2. To remove assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from an unrepairable item of equipment for reuse. *See also cannibalize.* 4/10/2000
3. The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse. 25/9/98

**salvage procedure / 1. procédure de renflouage; 2. déblaiement et renflouage**

1. The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment for reuse, repair, refabrication, or scrapping. *See also recovery; salvage.*
2. Naval salvage operations include harbour and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of matériel,

ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded. 1/12/74

**S-bend distortion / distorsion en S**  
See *S-curve distortion*. 1/1/80

**scale / échelle - échelle numérique**  
The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth. *Also called "numerical scale"; "representative fraction". See also bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.* 1/8/73

**scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un d'exercice**  
The size of an exercise in terms of resources required or allocated. It may be categorized as large, medium or small, viewed in the context of NATO as a whole. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/11/85

**scaling law / loi des distances**  
A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero) provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield. 1/11/68

**scan / balayage**  
In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base. 1/4/71

**scan line / ligne de balayage**  
The line produced on a recording medium frame by a single sweep of a scanner. 1/1/80

**scan rate / fréquence de balayage**  
The rate at which individual scans are recorded. 1/1/80

**scatterable mine / mine dispersable**  
In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life. *See also mine; remotely delivered mine.* 1/10/2001

**scene of action commander / commandant de la zone de contact**  
In antisubmarine warfare, the commander at the scene of contact. He is usually in a ship, or may be in a fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, or submarine. 1/9/69

**schedule of targets / programme de tir à l'horaire**

In artillery and naval fire support, individual targets, groups or series of targets to be fired on, in a definite sequence according to a definite programme. 1/10/78

**scheduled fire / tir sur horaire**  
A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time. 1/8/74

**scheduled speed / vitesse type**  
The planned sustained speed of a convoy through the water which determines the speed classification of that convoy. *See also convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; speed.* 1/6/78

**scheduled target / tir à l'horaire - objectif à battre à l'horaire**  
In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time. 1/8/76

**scheduled wave / vague à l'horaire**  
*See wave.* 1/11/68

**scramble / décollage immédiat**  
An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions. 1/12/74

**screen / 1. protection; 2. trame; 3. écran-rideau; 4. écran**  
1. An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy. *See also screen coordinator.*  
2. In cartography, a sheet of transparent film, glass or plastic carrying a "ruling" or other regularly repeated pattern which may be used in conjunction with a mask, either photographically or photomechanically, to produce areas of the pattern. *See also half-tone screen.*  
3. In surveillance, camouflage and concealment, any natural or artificial material, opaque to surveillance sensor(s), interposed between the sensor(s), and the object to be camouflaged or concealed. *See also concealment.*  
4. A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection. *See also flank-guard; guard.* 1/3/81

**screen coordinator / coordonnateur d'écran**  
In naval usage, an officer appointed by the officer in tactical command to exercise specific command functions relating to the screen. *See also screen.* 1/12/76

**scribing / tracé**  
In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating. 1/4/71

**S-curve distortion / distorsion en S**  
The distortion in the image produced by a scanning sensor which results from the forward displacement of the sensor during the time of lateral scan. *Also called "S-bend distortion".* 1/1/80

**sea control / contrôle de l'espace maritime**  
The condition that exists when one has freedom of action within an area of the sea for one's own purposes for a period of time in the subsurface, surface and above water environments. *See also command of the sea; sea denial.* 13/12/99

**sea denial / interdiction de l'espace maritime**  
Preventing an adversary from controlling a maritime area without being able to control that area oneself. *See also command of the sea; sea control.* 13/12/99

**sea echelon / échelon maritime**  
A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from, or remains out of, the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status. 1/5/63

**sealed cabin / cabine étanche**  
The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere. 1/11/68

**search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage**  
The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. 1/11/68

**searched channel / chenal exploré**  
In naval mine warfare, the whole or part of a route or a path which has been searched, swept or hunted, the width of the channel being specified. 1/11/75

**searching fire / tir de recherche - tir sur hausses échelonnées**  
Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun. *See also fire.* 1/5/63

**search jammer / brouilleur chercheur**

*See automatic search jammer.* 1/7/72  
**search mission / mission de recherche**  
 In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area. 1/11/68

**search sweeping / dragage d'exploration**

In naval mine warfare, the operation of sweeping a sample of route or area to determine whether poised mines are present. 1/12/76

**sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante**

A missile designed to transit at less than 50 feet (or 15 metres) above the surface of the sea. *See also guided missile.* 1/11/75

**sea surveillance / surveillance maritime**

The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans. *See also sea surveillance system; surveillance.* 1/11/68

**sea surveillance system / système de surveillance maritime**

A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance. *See also sea surveillance.* 1/11/68

**secondary port / port secondaire**

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge. *See also port.* 1/11/68

**secondary water terminal / terminus maritime secondaire**

A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highways. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/1/65

**second strike capability / capacité de deuxième frappe**

The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons). 1/4/71

**section / section**

Part of a NATO headquarters branch which deals with specific assigned tasks within a major functional area. *See also branch; cell; division.* 1/7/88

**sector / secteur**

An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. *See also area of influence; zone of action.* 1/7/85

**sector commander / commandant de secteur**

An officer responsible for the tactical control of air defence forces and the operations of facilities within a specified sector of an air defence area. 1/10/78

**sector controller / contrôleur de secteur**

An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations centre. He is responsible for operational control of all active air defences in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller. 1/11/68

**sector of fire / secteur de tir**

A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit. 1/4/71

**sector scan / balayage sectorielle**

Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle. 13/12/99

**secure / s'assurer de**

In an operational context, to gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to make such disposition as will prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action. *See also denial measure.* 1/6/81

**secure area / zone protégée**

A designated location or area within which NATO or NATO-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement. Note: the use of force may be authorized to establish

and protect a secure area. *See also safe area.* 1/10/2001

**security / sécurité**

1. The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.  
 2. The measures necessary to achieve protection against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.  
 3. The organizations responsible for protecting against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure. *See also communication security; counter-intelligence; operations security; physical security; port security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.* 9/5/2000

**security certification / certificat de sécurité**

A certification issued by competent national authority to indicate that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified matter to the extent stated in the certification. 1/4/71

**security classification / classification de sécurité**

A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure. 1/11/68

**security clearance / habilitation de sécurité**

An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information. 1/1/73

**security intelligence / renseignement de sécurité**

Intelligence on the identity, capabilities and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. *See also counter-intelligence; intelligence; security.* 1/3/81

**selective identification feature / équipement d'identification sélective**

Airborne pulse-type transponder which provides automatic selective identification of aircraft in which it is installed, to friend-or-foe identification

installations, whether ground, shipboard, or airborne. 1/9/69

**selective jamming / brouillage sélectif**  
*See spot jamming.* 1/8/73

**selective loading / chargement sélectif**  
The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. *See also loading; selective unloading.* 1/7/80

**selective unloading / déchargement sélectif**  
In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from assault shipping, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander. *See also combat loading; loading; selective loading.* 1/7/80

**self-destroying fuze / fusée autodestructrice**  
A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

**self-neutralization / autoneutralisation**  
Action generated by means of a device integral to a mine, which renders the mine inoperative, but not necessarily safe to handle. In land mines, this process may be reversible. 13/12/99

**self-protection depth / profondeur d'autoprotection**  
The depth of water where the aggregate danger width relative to mines affected by a mine-sweeping technique is zero. Safe depth is a particular self-protection depth. 1/8/76

**semi-active homing guidance / guidage semi-actif**  
A system of homing distance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source. *See also homing guidance.* 1/7/72

**semi-controlled mosaic / mosaïque semi-contrôlée**  
A mosaic composed of corrected or uncorrected prints laid so that major ground features match their geographical coordinates. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/2/74

**semi-fixed ammunition / munition à douille séparée - munition semi-encartouchée**  
Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile. *See also munition.* 1/11/68

**sensor / capteur**  
An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects. 1/3/79

**separate loading ammunition / munition à charge séparée**  
Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately. *See also ammunition.* 1/11/68

**separation zone / zone de séparation**  
An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled. 1/11/75

**sequence circuit / mise de feu à séquence**  
In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes. 1/11/75

**sequenced ejection system / système d'éjection séquentielle**  
*See ejection systems.* 1/3/81

**serial / numéro d'ordre**  
An element or a group of elements within a series which is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control. 1/11/68

**series of targets / série d'objectifs**  
In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets and/or group(s) of targets planned to support a manoeuvre phase. A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname. 1/8/76

**service environment / environnement d'exploitation**  
All external conditions, whether natural or induced, to which items of materiel are likely to be subjected throughout their life cycle. 1/6/89

**service mine / mine réelle**  
A mine capable of a destructive explosion. 1/12/76

**servicing / entretien courant**  
Cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition. In some cases, servicing may include rearming. 1/11/91

**severe damage / dégât grave**  
*See nuclear damage.* 1/11/75

**severely threatened coastline / littoral gravement menacé**

A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack. *See also dangerously exposed waters; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/6/78  
**shaded relief / relief par ombres portées**

A cartographic technique that provides an apparent three-dimensional configuration of the terrain on maps and charts by the use of graded shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from the northwest. Shaded relief is usually used in combination with contours. *See also hill shading.* 1/2/74

**shadow / avion suiveur**  
*See trailer aircraft.* 1/2/74

**shadower / navire suiveur**  
A maritime unit observing and (not necessarily continuously) maintaining contact with an object; shadowing may be carried out either overtly or covertly. *See also trailer aircraft; marker.* 1/2/74

**shadow factor / facteur d'ombre - tangente h**  
A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length. *Also called "tangent altitude (tan alt)".* 1/12/74

**shallow fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond**  
The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit. 1/8/73

**shallow water / petits fonds**  
Water having a depth between 10 metres and 200 metres. 14/10/2002

**shaped charge / charge formée**  
A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction. *See also charge-2.* 1/6/78

**shear link assembly / lien à casser**  
A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load. 1/3/81

**sheet explosive / explosif en feuille**  
Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form. 1/1/91

**shelf life / durée de conservation**  
The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited life which cannot be

renewed, is considered serviceable while stored. *See also storage life.* 1/8/82

**shell (specify) / à obus**

A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used. 1/3/77

**shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement**

Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled. 1/11/68

**shielding / écran de protection**

1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials.
2. Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion. 1/11/68

**ship counter / compteur de navires**

In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place. 1/11/75

**ship influence / influence de navire**

In naval mine warfare, the magnetic, acoustic and pressure effects of a ship, or a minesweep simulating a ship, which is detectable by a mine or other sensing devices. 1/8/76

**shipping control point / point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale**

A location ashore or afloat, within or close to the boundary of a naval control of shipping region, to which ships proceed in order to receive briefings, embark defence equipment and naval liaison officers and/or to await convoy or accompaniment. 9/7/97

**shipping lane / route maritime**

A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas. 1/2/74

**shipping movement policy / plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale**

The policy for the movement of merchant ships in the early days of war laid down in Military Committee documents. 1/6/78

**ship-to-shore movement / mouvement navire-rivage**

That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas. *See also plan for landing.* 1/11/68

**shock front / front de choc - front de l'onde de surpression**

The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth. *Also called "pressure front".* 1/5/63

**shock wave / onde de choc**

The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air, underwater or underground. *See also blast wave.* 1/7/80

**shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre**

A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships. 1/5/63

**shore line effect / effet de côte**

*See coastal refraction.* 1/3/73

**shore party / élément de plage - groupe de plage**

A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces. *Also called "beach group". See also naval beach group.* 1/6/63

**short / court**

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line. 1/3/77

**short distance navigational aid / aide à la navigation à courte distance**

An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometres. 1/11/68

**short-range air defence engagement zone / zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée**

*See weapon engagement zone.* 1/8/82

**short-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action**

*See transport aircraft.* 1/2/74

**short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive**

A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker. 1/11/75

**short take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage courts**

The ability of an aircraft to clear a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing take-off or, in landing, to stop within 450 metres (1,500 feet) after passing over a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle. *See also short take-off and vertical landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/7/64

**short take-off and vertical landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical**

Fixed-wing aircraft capable of clearing a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1500 feet) of commencing take-off run, and capable of landing vertically. Commonly called "STOVL". *See also short take-off and landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/11/91

**short title / titre abrégé**

A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security. 1/6/61

**shot / coup parti**

In artillery and naval fire support, a report that indicates that a gun, or guns, have been fired. *See also rounds complete.* 1/2/74

**shuttered fuze / fusée à obturateur**

A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

**sidelay / dispositif d'alignement de marge**

Device on the feed board of a printing machine for controlling the lateral alignment of the printing paper. 1/12/74

**side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale**

An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets. 1/11/68

**side overlap / recouvrement latéral**

*See overlap.* 1/3/81

**sighting angle / angle de visée**

In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical. 1/11/75

**signal / 1. signal; 2. message conventionnel**

1. As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.  
2. Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meaning and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means. 1/6/65

**signal area / aire à signaux**

An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals. *See also ground signals.* 1/7/72

**signal letters / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif**

*See international call sign.* 1/4/73

**signals centre / centre des transmissions**

*See communication centre.* 1/11/75

**signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique**

The generic term used to describe communications intelligence and electronic intelligence when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence, or to represent fusion of the two. 16/7/96

**signals support / renfort de transmissions**

The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communication system. 1/11/68

**signature equipment / équipement caractéristique**

Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the unit or formation to which it belongs. 1/7/80

**significant track / piste significative**

In air defence, tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat to a defended area. 1/4/71

**single flow route / itinéraire à simple courant**

A route at least one and a half lanes wide allowing the passage of a column of vehicles, and permitting isolated vehicles to pass or travel in the opposite direction at predetermined points. *See also double flow route; limited access route; route.* 1/3/79

**sinker / crapaud**

In naval mine warfare, a heavy weight to which a buoyant mine is moored. The sinker generally houses the mooring rope drum and depth setting mechanism

and for mines laid by ships, it also serves as a launching trolley. *Also called "anchor".* 1/11/75

**situation map / carte de situation**

A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time. 1/11/68

**situation report / compte rendu de situation**

A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. 1/11/68

**skim sweeping / dragage de contrôle d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth over deep laid moored mines to cut any shallow enough to endanger surface shipping. 1/8/76

**slant range / distance oblique**

The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum. 1/1/80

**small ship / petit navire**

A ship of 137 metres (or 450 feet) or less in length. *See also large ship.* 1/11/75

**smoke screen / écran de fumée - rideau de fumée**

Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres. 1/5/63

**snagline mine / mine à ligne flottante**

A contact mine with a buoyant line attached to one of the horns or switches which may be caught and pulled by the hull or propellers of a ship. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

**snake mode / contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification**

A control mode in which the pursuing aircraft files a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions. 1/7/72

**soft missile base / base de lancement pour missile non protégée**

A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/6/64

**solenoid sweep / drague à solénoïde**

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube. 1/6/78

**sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radioacoustique**

An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when

activated, transmits information by radio. *Also called "radio sonobuoy".* 1/3/81

**sortie / sortie**

In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. 1/11/68

**sortie number / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie**

A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie. *Also called "sortie reference".* 1/9/69

**sortie plot / schéma de surface couverte**

*See master plot.* 1/8/79

**sortie reference / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie**

*See sortie number.* 1/9/69

**sorting / triage - tri**

*See triage.* 13/12/99

**source / source**

In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained. *See also agency; agent.* 1/9/81

**spare / pièce de rechange**

An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment. 1/12/77

**special air operation / opération aérienne spéciale**

An operation, conducted at any level of conflict, in support of unconventional warfare and clandestine, covert and psychological activities. 1/12/76

**special flight / transport aérien à la demande**

An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load. 1/6/65

**special hazard / risque particulier**

In aircraft crash rescue and fire-fighting activities: fuels, materials, components or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment or extinguishing agents. 1/10/84

**special job cover map / carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques**

A small-scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering very large



areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map. 1/9/69

**special operations / opérations spéciales**

Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained and equipped forces using operational techniques and modes of employment not standard to conventional forces. These activities are conducted across the full range of military operations independently or in coordination with operations of conventional forces to achieve political, military, psychological and economic objectives. Politico-military considerations may require clandestine, covert or discreet techniques and the acceptance of a degree of physical and political risk not associated with conventional operations. 13/12/99

**special reconnaissance and surveillance / reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales**

Reconnaissance and surveillance activities conducted by special operations forces, which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and/or operational information. These are human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets. 4/10/2000

**spectrozoal photography / photographie par bandes spectrales**

A photographic technique whereby the natural spectral emissions of all objects are selectively filtered in order to image only those objects within a particular spectral band or zone and eliminate the unwanted background. 1/8/76

**speed / vitesse**

*See* *convoy speed*; *critical speed*; *declared speed*; *endurance speed*; *maximum sustained speed*; *scheduled speed*; *speed of advance*; *speed of sound*. 1/6/78

**speed of advance / vitesse de progression**

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground. *See also* *pace*; *rate of march*; *speed*. 1/1/83

**speed of sound / vitesse du son**

The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658

knots, 1215 km/hour. *See also* *hypersonic*; *speed*; *transonic*. 1/11/68

**spigot / tenon**

*See* *sprag*. 1/9/69

**splash / 1. arrivée; 2. destruction**

1. In artillery and naval fire support, word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.
2. In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means. 1/2/74

**split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés**

An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other. 1/8/70

**split pair / couple de photographies à décalage latéral - verticales divisées**

*See* *split vertical photography*. 1/8/73

**split-up / éclatement**

*See* *break-up*. 1/12/74

**split vertical photography / verticales divisées - couple de photographies à décalage latéral**

Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small sidelap. *Also called* *"split pair"*. 1/8/73

**spoiling attack / attaque préventive de harcèlement**

A tactical manoeuvre employed to impair seriously a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming up or assembling for an attack. 1/3/82

**spot / 1. observer; 2. situer**

1. To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire. *See also* *adjustment of fire*; *ranging*.
2. To place in a proper location. 1/8/73

**spot elevation / point coté**

A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted. 1/1/68

**spot jamming / brouillage sélectif**

The jamming of a specific channel or frequency. *Also called* *"selective jamming"*. *See also* *jamming*. 1/6/64

**spot size / dimensions du spot**

The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube. 1/6/64

**spotting / observation du tir**

A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval fire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire. 1/8/76

**spotting line / axe d'observation**

Any straight line to which the fall of shot of projectiles is related or fire is adjusted by an observer or a spotter. *See also* *gun target line*; *observer-target line*. 1/11/94

**sprag / tenon**

A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin. *Also called* *"spigot"*. 1/9/69

**spray dome / dôme d'écume - dôme**

The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an underwater detonation of a nuclear weapon reaches the surface. *Also called* *"dome"*. 1/12/76

**sprocket / roue à rochets**

In naval mine warfare, an antisweep device included in a mine mooring to allow a sweep wire to pass through the mooring without parting the mine from its sinker. 1/11/75

**squirt / jet de repérage**

In air-to-air refuelling, a means of providing visual detection of a nearby aircraft. In practice this is achieved by the donor aircraft dumping fuel and/or the receiver aircraft selecting afterburners, if so equipped. 1/11/83

**stability augmentation feature / amortisseur d'instabilité**

In a flight control system, an automatic device which operates to augment the short term stability characteristics of an aircraft. 1/1/73

**stable base film / film à faible retrait**

A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching. 1/4/71

**staff / état-major**

*See* *integrated staff*; *joint staff*; *parallel staff*. 1/11/68

**stage / 1. étage; 2. 3. étape**

1. An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cut-off. Stages are numbered chronologically in order of burning. *See also* *staging area*.

2. To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. *See also marshalling.*
3. The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next. 1/3/82

**staged crew / équipage de relève**

Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft. 1/11/68

**staging area / zone d'étape**

1. An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces pass after mounting, for the purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel. *See also marshalling; mounting; objective area.*
2. A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications. *See also marshalling; stage.* 25/9/98

**STANAG / accord de normalisation OTAN - STANAG**

The NATO term derived from standardization agreement. *See NATO standardization agreement.* 1/11/68

**standard / norme**

An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept, established and defined by authority, custom, or common consent to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, establishing practices or procedures, or evaluating results. A fixed quantity or quality. 1/2/74

**standard day of supply / jour standard d'approvisionnement**

The total amount of supplies required for an average day based on Standing Group NATO rates and/or on national rates as appropriate. *See also one day's supply.* 1/2/74

**standardization / normalisation**

The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs to achieve and maintain the required levels of compatibility, interchangeability or commonality in the operational, procedural, materiel, technical and administrative fields to attain interoperability. Note: the three levels of standardization in ascending order are: compatibility, interchangeability and commonality. *See also commonality; compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability.* 4/10/2000

**standardization objective / objectif de normalisation**

Within NATO, a precise statement of objectives to be achieved within a standardization requirement. 2/5/95

**standardization requirement / 1. besoin de normalisation; 2. spécification de normalisation**

1. Within NATO, a detailed statement, provided by a strategic command, a nation or a NATO body, that identifies what should be standardized and the level of standardization to be achieved in the operational, procedural, materiel, technical and administrative fields. 4/10/2000
2. Within NATO, a broad statement identifying the levels of standardization that should be achieved within specific areas of operations, materiel, administration and the related procedures. 9/1/96

**standardized product / produit normalisé**

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same or equivalent technical requirements. NATO standardized products are identified by a NATO code number. *See also acceptable product; emergency substitute.* 1/8/82

**standard load / charge standard - chargement standard**

A load conforming to predetermined dimensions, weight and balance and designated by a number or code. 4/10/2000

**standard operating procedure / instructions permanentes**

*See standing operating procedure.* 1/6/84

**standard parallel / parallèle de référence**

A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart. 1/6/81

**standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire**

In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid. 1/11/68

**standard route / route standard**

In naval control of shipping, a pre-planned single track, assigned a code name, connecting positions within the main shipping lanes. 1/6/78

**standby state / état de veille**

The state of a land mine when all safety and arming delay devices have operated and the mine is awaiting an arming signal. *See also arming delay device; safety device.* 9/5/2000

**stand fast / halte**

In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately. 1/3/82

**standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes**

A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. *Also called "standard operating procedure".* 1/6/84

**standing order / ordre permanent**

A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled. 1/11/68

**standing patrol / patrouille en attente**

A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task maybe recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol, in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to manoeuvre in the performance of its task without permission. *See also patrol.* 1/5/63

**start point / point initial**

A well defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements. 1/11/83

**state of readiness / état de préparation**

*See defence readiness condition.* 1/3/81

**state of readiness - state 1 - safe / état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1)**

The state of a demolition target in which charges are in place. The firing circuit may be in place, but the detonators are not installed and the means of firing are not connected. *See also charged demolition target; state of readiness - state 2-armed.* 1/3/82

**state of readiness - state 2 - armed /  
état de préparation amorcé (stade 2)**

The state of a demolition target in which the demolition charges are in place, the firing and priming circuits are installed and complete, ready for immediate firing. *See also charged demolition target; state of readiness - state 1 - safe.* 1/3/81

**static air temperature / température de l'air statique**

The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air. 1/1/80

**static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique**

Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity. 1/12/74

**static test load / charge d'épreuve statique**

In sea operations, twice the safe working load. *See also safe working load.* 1/7/80

**station time / heure de fin de chargement**

In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight. 1/9/81

**stay behind force / détachement de sûreté**

A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area. 1/8/76

**stepped-up separation / séparation verticale**

The vertical separation in a formation of aircraft measured from an aircraft ahead upward to the next aircraft behind or in echelon. 1/11/75

**step-up / 1. bascule; 2. détachement de bascule**

1. In land operations, a procedure by which control is passed from an organization to an element of that organization which has been sent to a new location in order to maintain continuity of control during relocation(s) of that organization.
2. In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure. 1/11/75

**stereogram / stéréogramme**

A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing. 1/9/69

**stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique**

Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations. 1/9/69

**stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique**

The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs. 1/9/69

**stereoscopic pair / couple stéréoscopique**

Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both. 1/9/69

**sterilize / stérilisation**

In naval mine warfare, to permanently render a mine incapable of firing, by means of a device (e.g. sterilizer) within the mine. 1/11/75

**sterilizer / dispositif de stérilisation**

In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. 1/11/75

**stick / groupe de saut**

A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone. 1/3/82

**stock control / contrôle de stock**

Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand and due out, to determine quantities of material and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material. *See also inventory control.* 1/11/68

**stockpile to target sequence / successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif**

The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target. 1/5/63

**stocks / stock**

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use. *See also basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks.* 1/2/74

**stopway / prolongement d'arrêt**

A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off designated and

prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted take-off. It must be capable of supporting aircraft of approximately 23 000 kilogrammes (50,000 lbs). 1/3/81

**storage life / durée limite de stockage**

The length of time for which an item of supply including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and, if relevant, safe. *See also shelf life.* 1/9/81

**stowage diagram / plan d'arrimage**

A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a vessel for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo. 1/12/79

**straggler / 1. isolé; 2. traînard**

1. Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.
2. A ship separated from its convoy by more than 5 nautical miles, through inability to keep up, and unable to rejoin before dark, or over 10 nautical miles from its convoy whether or not it can rejoin before dark.. *See also romper.* 1/3/79

**strategic aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatres of active operations, to the home base, to other NATO countries or to a temporary safe area. *Also called "intertheatre aeromedical evacuation". See also tactical aeromedical evacuation.* 9/7/97

**strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique**

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of:

- a. scheduled service;
- b. special flight;
- c. air logistic support;
- d. aeromedical evacuation. 1/9/69

**strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique**

Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity. 1/11/68

**strategic command / commandement stratégique**

The command organization at the highest level of the NATO military command structure. It contains a combination of all joint capabilities. It

performs the overall functions of command, planning, direction and conduct of all Alliance military matters or activities within its area of responsibility and beyond, as directed by the North Atlantic Council or the Military Committee. *See also area of responsibility; joint subregional command; NATO strategic commander; regional command; subregional command.* 4/10/2000

**strategic concentration /  
concentration stratégique**

The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign. 1/11/68

**strategic concept / concept stratégique**

The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it. 1/11/83

**strategic intelligence / renseignement  
stratégique**

Intelligence required for the formulation of policy, military planning and the provision of indications and warning, at the national and/or international levels. *See also operational intelligence; strategic level of war; tactical intelligence.* 14/10/2002

**strategic level of war / niveau  
stratégique de la guerre**

The level of war at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them. *See also strategic intelligence.* 1/11/94

**strategic mining / minage stratégique**

A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas. 1/11/75

**strategic psychological activities /  
activités psychologiques stratégiques**

Planned psychological activities in peace, crisis and war which pursue objectives to gain the support and cooperation of friendly and neutral countries and to reduce the will and the capacity of hostile or potentially hostile countries to wage war. 16/7/99

**strategic transport aircraft / avion de  
transport stratégique**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances. *See also transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

**strategic warning / alerte stratégique**

A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities. *See also tactical warning.* 1/10/92

**stream take-off / décollage en série**

Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation. 1/6/65

**strength / potentiel**

*See economic potential; unit strength.* 1/7/70

**strike / action de choc**

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective. 1/5/63

**strike photography / photographie de  
contrôle d'attaque**

Air photographs taken during an air strike. 1/4/71

**strip marker / repère d'extrémité de  
rangée double**

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip. *See also marker.* 1/3/81

**strip plot / plot de bande photo**

A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a track is delineated without defining the outlines of individual prints. 1/9/69

**strip search / reconnaissance sur axe**

Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points. 1/3/81

**strong point / centre de résistance**

A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection. *See also key point.* 20/11/96

**structured message text / texte de  
message structuré**

A message text composed of paragraphs ordered in a specified sequence, each paragraph characterized by an identifier and containing information in free form. It is designed to facilitate manual handling and processing. *See also formatted message text; free form message text.* 1/7/87

**sub-assembly / sous-ensemble**

In logistics, a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity. *See also assembly; component; equipment; part.* 1/10/92

**subkiloton weapon / arme  
subkilotonnique**

A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton. *See also kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; nominal weapon.* 1/5/63

**submarine action area / zone d'action  
de sous-marins**

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area that contains one or more friendly submarines which are the only units that may use antisubmarine weapons within that area. *See also antisubmarine warfare; antisubmarine warfare free area; waterspace management.* 16/7/96

**submarine base / base de sous-marins**

A base providing logistic support for submarines. 1/11/68

**submarine exercise area coordinator /  
coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice  
pour sous-marins**

An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned. 1/11/83

**submarine haven / zone de sécurité de  
sous-marins**

A specified sea area for submarine operations including:

- a. a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander;
- b. an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and
- c. a moving area established by a submarine notice surrounding one or more submarines in transit, extending a designated number of nautical miles ahead, astern and on each side of the planned track position of the submarine(s). *See also antisubmarine warfare; antisubmarine warfare free area; submarine action area; and waterspace management.* 16/7/96

**submarine locator acoustic beacon /  
balise acoustique de repérage de sous-  
marin**

An electronic device, used by submarines in distress, for emitting a repetitive sonic pulse underwater. *See also beacon.* 1/2/88

**submarine movement advisory  
authority / autorité consultative pour  
les mouvements des sous-marins**

The authority who monitors movements of submarines and ships operating variable depth sonar or towed arrays within his area of responsibility and advises the submarine operating authorities and, if necessary, units concerned, of possible mutual interference. 1/6/84

**submarine notice / avis de mouvement des sous-marins**

A message report originated by a submarine operating authority providing operational and movement instructions for submarines in peace and war, including transit and patrol area information. 1/11/83

**submarine operating authority / autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins**

The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. 1/11/83

**submarine patrol area / zone de patrouille de sous-marins**

A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference. *See also prevention of mutual interference; submarine action area; waterspace management.* 16/7/96

**submunition / sous-munition**

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. 1/11/85

**subordinate-level plan / plan d'échelon subordonné**

A plan developed by a subordinate command and approved by the next superior level of command once the relevant strategic command-level plan has been approved by the initiating authority. 1/10/2001

**subregional command / commandement sous-régional**

Term used to designate the two types of commands at the third level of command in Strategic Command Europe, namely the component commands and the joint subregional commands. *See also area of responsibility; component command; NATO joint subregional command; NATO regional commander; strategic command.* 1/10/2001

**subsidiary landing / débarquement secondaire**

In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing. 1/7/80

**subversion / subversion**

Action designed to weaken the military, economic or political strength of a nation by undermining the morale, loyalty or reliability of its citizens. *See also counter-subversion; security.* 1/3/81

**superimposed / en superposition**

A term used in fire planning to indicate that an artillery unit is augmenting fire on a target and its fire may be lifted from that target by the authority implicit in its fire support role. 1/8/74

**supernumerary NATO civilian personnel / personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN**

International civilian personnel, previously assigned to an international civilian post who are on extended sick leave in accordance with article 45.74 of the NATO civilian personnel regulations and who continue to enjoy NATO status. 1/3/77

**supervised route / itinéraire surveillé**

In road traffic, a roadway over which limited control is exercised by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. Movement credit is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight. *See also route.* 9/5/2000

**supplement / supplément**

A separate publication, related to a basic publication and prepared for purposes of promulgating additional information or summaries, and may include extracts from the basic publication. 1/9/69

**supplemental programmed interpretation report / compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation**

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information, which has not previously been included in other reports, on significant targets covered by the mission; or when supplemental information is required. 1/9/81

**supplementary facilities / services supplémentaires**

Facilities required at a particular location to provide a specified minimum of support for reinforcing forces, which exceed the facilities required to support in-place forces. 1/11/94

**supplies / ravitaillement**

All matériel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces. *See also equipment.* 1/11/86

**supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur**

The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred. 1/9/81

**supply point / point de ravitaillement**

Any point where supplies are issued in detail. 1/11/68

**support / appui**

The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force. *See also close support; mutual support.* 1/11/68

**supported commander / commandant bénéficiaire**

A commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by a higher NATO military authority and who receives forces or other support from one or more supporting commanders. *See also supporting commander.* 4/10/2000

**supporting arms coordination centre / centre de coordination des armes d'appui - centre de coordination des feux d'appui**

*See fire support coordination centre.* 1/6/64

**supporting attack / attaque d'appui**

An offensive operation carried out in conjunction with a main attack and designed to achieve one or more of the following:

- a. deceive the enemy;
  - b. destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack;
  - c. control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or
  - d. force the enemy to commit reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area.
- 1/11/83

**supporting commander / commandant en soutien**

A commander who provides a supported commander with forces or other support and/or who develops a supporting plan. *See also supported commander.* 4/10/2000

**supporting fire / tir d'appui**

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. *See also close supporting fire; deep supporting fire; direct supporting fire; fire.* 1/11/68

**supporting operations / opérations d'appui**

In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other

than those assigned to the amphibious task force. They are ordered by higher authority at the request of the amphibious task force commander and normally are conducted outside the area for which the amphibious task force commander is responsible at the time of their execution. 1/3/82

**suppression of enemy air defences / mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis**  
That activity which neutralizes, temporarily degrades or destroys enemy air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means. 18/12/97

**surface code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air**  
*See panel code.* 1/1/68

**surface-to-air guided missile / missile surface-air**  
A surface-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

**surface-to-surface guided missile / missile surface-surface**  
A surface-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

**surface zero / point zéro - surface zéro**  
*See ground zero.* 1/9/81

**surf zone / zone de déferlement**  
The sea area from where waves start to break up, to the waterline. 14/10/2002

**surprise dosage attack / attaque à dose surprise**  
A chemical operation which establishes on target a dosage sufficient to produce the desired casualties before the troops can mask or otherwise protect themselves. 1/11/83

**surveillance / surveillance**  
The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. *See also air surveillance; battlefield surveillance; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.* 1/4/71

**susceptibility / susceptibilité**  
The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach. 1/12/76

**suspension equipment / système d'emport**  
All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used

for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores. 1/3/81

**suspension strop / raccord d'élingue**  
A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling. 1/9/69

**sustainability / soutenabilité**  
The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives. 1/2/89

**sustained attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition entretenu**  
In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is replenished to maintain its danger to the enemy in the face of counter-measures. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

**sustained rate of fire / cadence normale de tir**  
Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously overheating. 1/8/73

**sustaining stocks / stocks d'entretien**  
Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans beyond the initial predetermined period covered by basic stocks until resupply is available for support of continued operations. *See also basic stock; stock.* 1/2/88

**sweeper track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur**  
*See hunter track.* 1/11/77

**sweep jamming / brouillage par balayage**  
A narrow band of jamming that is swept back and forth over a relatively wide operating band of frequencies. *See also jamming.* 1/8/73

**swept path / intercept mécanique**  
In naval mine warfare, the width of the lane swept by the mechanical sweep at all depths less than the sweep depth. 1/3/77

**switch horn / antenne interrupteur**  
In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike. *See also horn.* 1/8/76

**sympathetic detonation / détonation par influence**  
Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it. 1/12/77

**synthetic exercise / exercice synthétique**  
An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed

and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices. 1/11/83

**T**

**table of organization / tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement**

*See establishment.* 1/3/73

**table of organization and equipment / tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement**

*See establishment.* 1/3/73

**taboo frequency / fréquence taboue**

A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional interference is prohibited. 2/5/95

**tacan / tacan**

An ultra-high frequency electronic air navigation system, able to provide continuous bearing and slant range to a selected station. The term is derived from *tactical air navigation*. 1/2/74

**tachometric or synchronous sights / viseur tachymétrique ou synchrone**

*See bomb sighting systems.* 1/11/75

**tactical aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communication zone. *Also called "intratheatre aeromedical evacuation". See also strategic aeromedical evacuation.* 9/7/97

**tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique**

The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. *See also air control.* 1/11/68

**tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique**

A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. 1/8/82

**tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique**

The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions. 1/12/74

**tactical air controller / contrôleur aérien tactique**

The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control centre. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility. *See also air control; air controller.* 1/11/68

**tactical air doctrine / doctrine tactique aérienne**

Fundamental principles designed to provide guidance for the employment of air power in tactical air operations to attain established objectives. 1/11/80

**tactical air force / force aérienne tactique**

An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces. 1/11/68

**tactical air operation / opération aérienne tactique**

The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to:

- a. attain and maintain air superiority;
- b. prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the combat zone and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and
- c. assist ground or naval forces in achieving their objectives by combined and/or joint operations. 4/10/2000

**tactical air support / appui aérien tactique**

Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations. *See also air support.* 1/7/83

**tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique**

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of:

- a. airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing;
- b. air logistic support;
- c. special missions;
- d. aeromedical evacuation missions. 1/11/68

**tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique**

A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility. *See also call sign.* 1/11/68

**tactical command / commandement tactique**

The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority. 1/9/74

**tactical concept / concept tactique**

A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/8/76

**tactical control / contrôle tactique**

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. *See also operational command.* 1/10/2001

**tactical intelligence / renseignement tactique**

Intelligence required for the planning and execution of operations at the tactical level. *See also combat intelligence; intelligence; operational intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical level of war.* 1/10/2001

**tactical level of war / niveau tactique de la guerre**

The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units. *See also tactical intelligence.* 1/10/2001

**tactical loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique**

*See unit loading.* 1/11/68

**tactical locality / zone d'intérêt tactique**

An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time. 1/11/68

**tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre - champ de mines tactique**

A minefield which is part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel or break up an enemy advance. *See also minefield.* 1/7/80

**tactical mining / mouillage tactique de mines**

In naval mine warfare, mining designed to influence a specific operation or to counter a known or presumed tactical aim of the enemy. Implicit in tactical mining is a limited period of effectiveness of the minefield. 1/12/76

**tactical range / champ de tir tactique**

A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed. 1/3/82

**tactical security / sûreté**

In operations, the measures necessary to deny information to the enemy and to ensure that a force retains its freedom of action and is warned or protected against an unexpected encounter with the enemy or an attack. *See also physical security; protective security; security.* 1/11/91

**tactical sub-concept / sous-concept tactique**

A statement, in broad outline, for a specific field of military capability within a tactical concept which provides a common basis both for equipment and weapon system development and for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/1/83

**tactical track / piste tactique**

The representation of a moving object in terms of its position, course, velocity and general characteristics. The information is usually correlated from different sources. 9/1/96

**tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique**

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances. *See also transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

**tactical warning / alerte tactique**

A notification that a local enemy attack is imminent. This notification may occur at any time from the indication of a probable attack until just prior to the target being struck or engaged. *See also strategic warning.* 1/2/74

**tail hook / crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage - crosse d'arrêt - crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef**

*See also aircraft arresting hook.* 1/7/94

**takedown / abordage**

The insertion of specially trained forces onto a vessel to compel the master to submit to a search by a boarding party. 14/10/2002

**tan alt / tangente h**

*See shadow factor.* 1/12/74

**target / 1. 2. 3. objectif; 4. coup au but**

1. A geographical area, complex, installation or specified unit(s) planned for capture, neutralization or destruction by military forces. *See also objective area.*

2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.

3. In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.

4. In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit. 9/7/97

**target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif**

The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. *See also target analysis.* 1/9/71

**target allocation / affectation des objectifs**

In air defence, the process, following weapon assignment, of allocating a particular target or area to a specific surface-to-air missile unit or interceptor aircraft. 1/9/74

**target analysis / analyse d'objectifs**

An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. *See also target acquisition.* 1/5/65

**target approach point / point d'orientation (air)**

In air transport operations, a navigational check-point over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made. *See also initial point.* 1/6/66

**target audience / audience-cible**

An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations. 1/1/73

**target complex / complexe d'objectifs**

A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. *See also target concentration.* 1/11/68

**target concentration / concentration d'objectifs**

A grouping of geographically proximate targets. *See also target complex.* 1/2/74

**target date / date d'exécution**

The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated. 1/11/68

**target description / description de l'objectif**

*See description of target.* 1/11/75

**target designation / désignation d'objectif**

The act of assigning a target to a weapon system. 1/10/2001

**target discrimination / discrimination des objectifs**

The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present. 1/9/69

**target dossier / dossier d'objectifs**

A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area. 1/11/68

**target folder / carnet d'objectifs - dossier d'objectifs**

A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. 1/11/68

**target grid / grille d'objectif**

Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line. 1/5/63

**target illustration print / photographie d'objectif**

A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target. 1/9/69

**target information sheet / fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif**

Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes. 1/6/64

**targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement**

The process of selecting targets and matching the appropriate response to them taking account of operational requirements and capabilities. 1/10/84

**target intelligence / renseignement sur l'objectif**

Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. *See also intelligence.* 1/5/63

**target list / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs**

A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for



information and fire support planning purposes. *Also called "list of targets".* 1/7/80

**target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif**

The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit. 1/1/63

**target of opportunity / objectif inopiné**

A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled. *Also called "opportunity target".* 1/1/68

**target overlay / calque d'objectifs**

A transparent sheet which, when superimposed on a particular chart, map, drawing, tracing or other representation, depicts target locations and designations. The target overlay may also show boundaries between manoeuvre elements, objectives and friendly forward dispositions. 1/8/73

**target range / polygone - stand de tir**  
*See range.* 1/8/82

**target signature / signature d'un objectif**

1. The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.
2. In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep. 1/6/78

**target status board / tableau de situation d'objectifs**

A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations centre. It includes target lists, locations, priority, and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fusing for destruction. 1/11/68

**target system / système d'objectifs**

All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related. 1/11/68

**task force / force opérationnelle**

1. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.
2. A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.
3. A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks. *See also force(s).* 1/11/68

**tasking / attribution des missions**

The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully. 1/10/78

**tattletale / commère**

In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact with a target from a position which enables it to pass targeting information to other units. 1/10/2001

**taxiway / voie de circulation**

A specially prepared or designated path on an aerodrome for the use of taxiing aircraft. 1/11/68

**technical analysis / analyse technique**

In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery. 1/3/82

**technical intelligence / renseignement technique**

Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which have or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes. *See also intelligence.* 1/8/79

**technical material / matériel technique**

1. In intelligence, equipment, matériel, systems and procedures, technical developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived.
2. In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communication systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and procedures. 25/9/98

**technical neutralization / neutralisation technique**

A technical operation to render equipment temporarily unusable. *See also destruction.* 4/10/2000

**technical specification / spécification technique**

A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics. *See also operational characteristics.* 1/11/68

**telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres**

Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground. 18/12/97

**telecommunication / télécommunication**

Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. 1/9/69

**teleconference / téléconférence**

A conference between persons remote from one another but linked by a telecommunication system. 1/11/68

**temporarily filled military post / poste militaire temporaire**

A nationally undetermined post which a nation has agreed to fill for one tour of duty only. 1/8/76

**temporary cemetery / cimetière temporaire**

A cemetery for the purpose of:

- a. The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or
- b. The re-burial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial. 1/6/59

**temporary civilian personnel / personnel civil temporaire**

Civilians engaged either to replace members of the staff who are temporarily absent or to undertake tasks, temporarily in excess of the national or international manpower ceiling. 1/11/75

**terminal control area / zone de contrôle terminale**

A control area normally established at the confluence of Air Traffic Service routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes. *See also airway; controlled airspace; control area; control zone.* 1/1/73

**terminal guidance / guidage de fin de trajectoire**

The guidance applied to a missile between midcourse guidance and its arrival in the vicinity of the target. 1/1/73

**terminal velocity / 1. vitesse limite; 2. vitesse terminale**

1. Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density.
2. Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon. 1/11/68

**terrain analysis / analyse du terrain**

The collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of

the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. 1/11/90

**terrain avoidance system / fonction "évitement du sol"**

A system which provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles which project above either a horizontal plane through the aircraft or a plane parallel to it, so that the pilot can manoeuvre the aircraft to avoid the obstruction. 1/2/74

**terrain clearance system / fonction "découpe"**

A system which provides the pilot, or autopilot, of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain a selected height over flat ground and clear the peaks of undulating ground within the selected height in a vertical plane through the flight vector. This system differs from terrain following in that the aircraft need not descend into a valley to follow the ground contour. 1/1/73

**terrain flight / vol tactique**

Flight close to the earth's surface during which airspeed, height and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire. 1/6/84

**terrain following system / fonction "suivi du terrain"**

A system which provides the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain as closely as possible, a selected height above a ground contour in a vertical plane through the flight vector. 1/2/74

**terrorism / terrorisme**

The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives. 1/9/89

**test depth / immersion d'épreuve**

The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence. 1/9/81

**theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre**

Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre. *See also operational stocks; stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

**thermal exposure / effet thermique**

The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface

throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in calories per square centimetre and/or megajoules per square metre. 1/8/79

**thermal imagery / imagerie thermique**

Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged. 1/7/83

**thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique**

The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. 1/5/63

**thermal shadow / ombre thermique**

The tone contrast difference of infrared linescan imagery which is caused by a thermal gradient which persists as a result of a shadow of an object which has been moved. 1/12/76

**thermal X-rays / rayonnement thermique**

The electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the soft (low-energy) X-ray region, emitted by the debris of a nuclear weapon by virtue of its extremely high temperature. 1/9/81

**thermonuclear / thermonucléaire**

An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy. 1/11/68

**thermonuclear weapon / arme thermonucléaire**

A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission. 1/11/68

**threat-oriented munitions / stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace**

In stockpile planning, munitions intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed mathematical model. *See also level-of-effort munitions.* 1/2/88

**threshold / seuil**

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing. 1/12/76

**tie down / arrimage**

The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier by use of ropes, cables or other means to prevent shifting during transport. Also used (as a noun) to

describe the material employed to secure a load. *Also called "lashing".* 1/12/74

**tie down diagram / schéma d'arrimage**

A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle. 1/9/69

**tie down point / point d'arrimage**

An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo. *Also called "lashing point".* 1/11/68

**tie down point pattern / plan de soute**

The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle. 1/11/68

**tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison**

The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of exposure. *See also angle of depression; roll.* 1/3/79

**time fuze / fusée à temps**

A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

**time of flight / durée de trajet**

In artillery and naval fire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates. 1/8/76

**time on target / heure sur l'objectif**

1. Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.
2. In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.
3. In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area. 1/7/87

**time slot / créneau de temps**

Period of time during which certain activities are governed by specific regulations. 1/3/82

**titling strip / donnée de marquage - donnée de titrage**

The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information. 1/9/69

**TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT**

A measure of the energy released from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable material, in terms of the amount of TNT (Trinitrotoluene) which

could release the same amount of energy when exploded. 1/5/63

**tone / ton**

Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery. 1/2/74

**tonedown / atténuation**

*See attenuation.* 1/11/91

**topographic base / base topographique**

*See chart base.* 1/8/70

**torpedo defence net / filet pare-torpille**

A net employed to close an inner harbour to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway. 1/5/63

**total dosage attack / attaque à dose totale**

A chemical operation which does not involve time limit within which to produce the required toxic level. 1/11/85

**total pressure / pression totale**

The sum of dynamic and static pressures. 1/8/79

**touchdown / posé**

The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface. 1/1/73

**touchdown zone / zone de posé**

1. For fixed wing aircraft - The first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.
2. For rotary wings and vectored thrust aircraft - That portion of the helicopter landing area or runway used for landing. 1/8/76

**track (to) / 1. suivre - 2. acquérir - 3. poursuivre**

1. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.
2. To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. *See also lock on.*
3. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 18/2/98

**track / 1. axe de passage; 2. trace; 3. chenille; 4. route; 5. chemin de guidage**

1. In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.
2. A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.
3. One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.

4. The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of a spacecraft, aircraft or ship, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic, or grid).

5. A metal part forming a path for a moving object. 18/2/98

**track handover / transfert de piste**

In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a track from one track production area to another. 1/9/74

**tracking / poursuite**

Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. 1/1/73

**track production / production des pistes**

A function of a surveillance organization in which the active and passive radar inputs are correlated into coherent position reports, together with historical positions, identity, height, strength and direction. 1/12/74

**track production area / zone de production des pistes.**

An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station. 1/8/73

**track symbology / symboles de piste**

Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device. 1/8/73

**track telling / transfert de pistes**

The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems or between facilities within the systems. Telling may be classified into the following types:

- a. Back tell - The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command.
- b. Cross tell - The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level.
- c. Forward tell - The transfer of information to a higher level of command.
- d. Overlap tell - The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the adjacent facility's area of responsibility.
- e. Relateral tell - The relay of information between facilities through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communication environment. 1/12/74

**trafficability / aptitude à la circulation**

Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain

will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic. 1/4/71

**traffic control police / police de la circulation**

Any personnel ordered by a military commander and/or by a civil authority to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations. 4/10/2000

**traffic density / densité du trafic**

The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometre of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometre. 1/11/68

**traffic flow / débit d'itinéraire**

The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour. 1/9/69

**trail / traînée de bombardement**

The manner in which a bomb trails behind the aircraft from which it has been released, assuming the aircraft does not change its velocity after the release of the bomb. 1/11/75

**trailer aircraft / avion suiveur**

Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact. *Also called "shadow". See also shadower.* 1/2/74

**trail formation / formation en ligne**

A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other. *Also called "line astern". See also column formation; transport stream.* 1/11/77

**train path / marche**

In railway terminology, the timing of a possible movement of a train along a given route. All the train paths on a given route constitute a time table. 1/3/81

**transfer loader / chariot de transbordement**

A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles. 1/11/68

**transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité**

Within NATO, an action by which a member nation or NATO Command gives operational command or control of designated forces to a NATO Command. 9/1/96

**transient / isolé - maintenu en attente**

An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat., at a post or station to which he is

not attached or assigned. *Also called "draftee; holdee".* 1/3/79

**transit bearing / relèvement en transit**  
A bearing determined by noting the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing. 1/8/76

**transition altitude / altitude de transition**  
The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitude. *See also altitude; transition level.* 1/3/82

**transition layer / couche de transition**  
The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level. 1/1/73

**transition level / niveau de transition**  
The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude. *See also altitude; transition altitude.* 1/4/71

**transit route / route du large**  
A sea route which crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes. 1/11/75

**transonic / transsonique**  
Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speed and vice versa. *See also speed of sound.* 1/8/79

**transparency / épreuve transparente**  
An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light. *See also diapositive; plate.* 1/3/81

**transponder / transpondeur**  
A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation. *See also responder.* 1/7/83

**transport aircraft / aéronef de transport**  
Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows:  
a. Short-range - Not to exceed 1 200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 km).  
b. Medium-range - Between 1 200 and 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 km).  
c. Long-range - Exceeds 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 km). *See also strategic transport*

*aircraft; tactical transport aircraft.* 1/2/74

**transport capacity / capacité de transport**  
The number of persons, weight or volume of the load which can be carried by means of transport under given conditions. *See also payload.* 1/9/81

**transport stream / courant aérien**  
Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals. *See also column formation; trail formation.* 1/3/91

**trans-shipment point / point de transbordement**  
A location where material is transferred between vehicles. *See also navigation head; railhead.* 4/10/2000

**traverse / 1. pointer en direction; 2. cheminement graphique**  
1. To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.  
2. A method of surveying in which lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth are obtained or from field measurements, and used in determining positions of the points. 1/12/74

**traverse level / altitude de transit**  
That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as height and altitude, at which aircraft can cross the area. 1/3/81

**triage / triage - tri**  
1. The evaluation and classification of wounded for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, and likelihood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number. *Also called "sorting".* 1/11/77  
2. In battlefield maintenance, the evaluation and classification of equipment by a maintenance unit for further action. *Also called "sorting".* 13/12/99

**triangulation station / station de triangulation**  
A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation. *Commonly called "trig point".* 1/2/74

**tri-camera photography / faisceau de trois photographies**  
Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping angles relative to each other in order to cover a

wide field. *See also fan camera photography; fan cameras.* 1/9/69

**trim size / format massicoté**  
The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper outside the margin has been trimmed off after printing. 1/4/71

**tropopause / tropopause**  
The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25.000 to 45.000 feet (8 to 15 kilometres) in polar and temperate zones, and at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics. 1/11/68

**troposphere / troposphère**  
The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete. 1/11/68

**true bearing / azimuth géographique - relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai**  
Bearing measured with reference to true north. *Commonly called "bearing". See also bearing; grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing.* 9/1/96

**true convergence / convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde**  
A change in the azimuth of a great circle from one meridian to another. *See also convergence.* 1/8/73

**true horizon / 1. horizon vrai; 2. orizon théorique**  
1. The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision.  
2. In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system. 1/12/74

**true north / nord vrai ou géographique**  
The direction from an observer's position to the geographic North Pole. The north direction of any geographic meridian. 1/4/71

**trunk air route / route aérienne principale**  
An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces. 20/11/96

**turn and slip indicator / indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage**  
An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip indicator. 1/1/80

**turnaround / rotation**

The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. It is used in this sense for the loading, unloading, refuelling and re-arming, where appropriate, of vehicles, aircraft and ships. *See also turnaround cycle.* 1/12/77

**turnaround cycle / temps de rotation**

A term used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft, and comprising the following: loading time at departure point; time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at returning point, planned maintenance time, and where applicable, time awaiting facilities. *See also turnaround.* 1/12/79

**turning movement / mouvement tournant**

A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat. *See also envelopment.* 1/8/76

**turning point / point d'inflexion**

In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction. 2/5/95

**turn-in point / point de début d'attaque**

The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of attack. *See also contact point; pull-up point.* 1/11/68

**twilight / crépuscule**

The periods of incomplete darkness following sunset and preceding sunrise. Twilight is designated as civil, nautical or astronomical, as the darker limit occurs when the centre of the sun is 6 , 12 or 18 , respectively, below the celestial horizon. 1/1/73

**two-up / par deux**

A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear. 1/5/63

**type of burst / type d'explosion**

*See airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst; nuclear underwater burst.* 1/7/70

**U**

**uncharged demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préparée**

A demolition target for which charges have been calculated, prepared, and stored in a safe place, and for which execution procedures have been established. *See also* *demolition*. 1/7/93

**uncharged weapon / arme déchargée**

A previously charged weapon which has been returned to a loaded state. *See also* *charged weapon; loaded weapon; unloaded weapon*. 1/10/2001

**unclassified matter / texte non classifié**

Official matter which does not require the application of security safeguards but the disclosure of which may be subject to control for other reasons. *See also* *classified matter*. 1/6/63

**uncontrolled mosaic / mosaïque sommaire**

A mosaic composed of uncorrected photographs, the details of which have been matched from print to print without ground control or other orientation. Accurate measurement and direction cannot be accomplished. *See also* *mosaic; rectification*. 1/9/69

**unconventional warfare / guerre non conventionnelle**

General term used to describe operations conducted for military, political or economic purposes within an area occupied by the enemy and making use of the local inhabitants and resources. 1/4/92

**underslung load / charge sous élingue**

In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage. *See also* *hook operation*. 1/7/88

**underwater demolition / démolition sous-marine**

The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams. 1/11/68

**underway replenishment / ravitaillement à la mer**

*See* *replenishment at sea*. 1/9/81

**underway replenishment force / force de ravitaillement à la mer**

A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide

underway logistic support for naval forces. *See also* *force(s)*. 1/11/68

**unexploded explosive ordnance / munition explosive non explosée**

Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. *See also* *demining*. 29/5/2002

**unit / 1. unité; 2. unité de dotation**

1. A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. *See also* *task force*.

2. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. *Also called* *"unit of issue"*. 9/1/96

**unit commitment status / état d'engagement d'unité**

The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO. 1/6/84

**unit emplaning officer / officier d'embarquement de l'unité**

In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit. 9/1/96

**unit equipment / dotation**

The equipment prescribed by the table of organization and equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit. *See also* *establishment*. 1/12/74

**unit loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique**

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels, ships, aircraft, or land vehicles. *Also called* *"tactical loading"*. *See also* *loading*. 1/11/68

**unit of issue / unité - unité de délivrance - unité de dotation**

*See* *unit Part 2*. 9/1/96

**unit strength / potentiel d'une unité**

As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities. *See also* *strength*. 1/12/70

**universal transverse Mercator grid / grille de Mercator transverse universelle**

A grid coordinate system based on the transverse Mercator projection, applied to maps of the earth's surface extending to 84 N and 80 S latitudes. 1/8/73

**unloaded weapon / arme non approvisionnée**

A weapon separated from its ammunition. *See also* *charged weapon; loaded weapon; uncharged weapon*. 1/10/2001

**unobserved fire / tir non contrôlé - tir non observé**

Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed. *See also* *fire*. 1/11/68

**unscheduled convoy phase / phase des convois non planifiés**

The period in the early days of war when convoys are instituted on an ad hoc basis before the introduction of convoy schedules in the regular convoy phase. 1/6/78

**unsurveyed area / zone non levée**

An area on a map or chart where both relief and planimetric data are unavailable. Such an area is usually labelled "unsurveyed". Or an area on a map or chart which shows little or no charted data because accurate information is limited or not available. 1/4/71

**unwanted cargo / cargaison non requise**

A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime. *See also* *cargo*. 1/3/81

**unwarned exposed / exposé et non alerté**

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be standing in the open at burst time, but have dropped to a prone position by the time the blast wave arrives. They are expected to have areas of bare skin exposed to direct thermal radiation, and some personnel may suffer dazzle. *See also* *warned exposed; warned protected*. 1/4/71

**up / plus haut**

In artillery and naval fire support:  
a. a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location;

b. a correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired.  
1/2/74

**urgent mining / mouillage des mines  
d'urgence**

In naval mine warfare, the laying of mines with correct spacing but not in the ordered or planned positions. The mines may be laid either inside or outside the allowed area in such positions that they will hamper the movements of the enemy more than those of our own forces. 1/8/76

**utility helicopter / hélicoptère de  
manoeuvre**

Multi-purpose helicopter capable of lifting troops but may be used in command and control, logistics, casualty evacuation or armed helicopter role.  
1/11/83

**V**

**valuable cargo / cargaison de valeur**  
Cargo which may be of value during a later stage of war. *See also cargo.* 1/5/63

**variability / variabilité**  
The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero; or, in damage assessment, a mathematical factor introduced to average the effects of orientation, minor shielding and uncertainty of target response to the effects considered. 1/5/63

**vectored attack / attaque sur vecteur - attaque téléguidée**  
Attack in which a weapon carrier (air, surface, or subsurface) not holding contact on the target, is vectored to the weapon delivery point by a unit (air, surface or subsurface) which holds contact on the target. 1/11/68

**vector sights / viseur vectoriel**  
*See bomb sighting systems.* 1/8/76

**vehicle / véhicule**  
A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea or through air or space. *See also amphibious vehicle; ground effect machine; remotely piloted vehicle.* 1/10/92

**vehicle distance / distance entre véhicules**  
The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle. 1/3/82

**verify / vérifier**  
To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator. 1/5/63

**vertex / vertex**  
In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile. 1/11/91

**vertex height / flèche**  
*See maximum ordinate.* 1/11/91

**vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale**  
An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth. 1/9/69

**vertical interval / intervalle vertical**  
Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations. 1/2/74

**vertical loading / chargement vertical**  
A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading. *See also loading.* 1/5/63

**vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical**  
The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. 1/3/81

**vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales**  
A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information. 1/2/74

**vertical separation / espacement vertical - altitude relative - étagement en altitude**  
Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance. *Also called "relative altitude".* 1/7/80

**vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts**  
An aircraft capable of executing a vertical take-off and landing, a short take-off and landing or any combination of these modes of operation. *Commonly called "V/STOL". See also short take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/11/91

**vertical situation display / présentation de situation verticale**  
An electronically generated display on which information on aircraft attitude and heading, flight director commands, weapon aiming and terrain following can be presented, choice of presentation being under the control of the pilot. 1/12/79

**vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale**  
An instrument which displays rate of climb or descent.  
a. Barometric - An instrument which displays the apparent vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from the rate of change of static pressure.  
b. Instantaneous - An instrument which displays the vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from a combination of accelerometric and barometric sources. 1/11/80

**vertical take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage verticaux**  
The capability of an aircraft to take-off and land vertically and to transfer to or from forward motion at heights required to clear surrounding obstacles. *See also short take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft.* 1/11/91

**very deep draught ship / navire à très grand tirant d'eau**  
A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more. 1/12/77

**very shallow water / très petits fonds**  
Water having a depth less than 10 metres. *See also very shallow water mine countermeasures.* 14/10/2002

**very shallow water mine countermeasures/ lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds**  
Searching for, detecting, locating, neutralizing and/or disposing of explosive ordnance and/or obstructions in very shallow water. *See also very shallow water.* 14/10/2002

**vesicant agent / agent vésicant**  
*See blister agent.* 1/8/76

**vignetting / vignettage**  
A method of producing a band of colour or tone on a map or chart, the density of which is reduced uniformly from edge to edge. 1/2/74

**visual call sign / indicatif d'appel visuel**  
A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling. *See also call sign.* 1/5/63

**visual identification / contrôle automatique pour identification à vue**  
In a flight control system, a control mode in which the aircraft follows a radar target and is automatically positioned to allow visual identification. 1/1/73

**visual mine firing indicator / indicateur visuel de mise de feu - bombette**  
A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated had it been poised. 1/3/81

**vital ground / terrain vital**  
Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission. 1/7/87



**vital zone / zone vitale**

A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units. *See also area.* 1/12/76

**voice call sign / indicatif d'appel  
phonie**

A call sign provided primarily for voice communications. *See also call sign.* 1/5/63

**VOR / VOR**

A air navigational radio aid which uses phases comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing. This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range". 1/12/76

## W

**wading crossing / passage à gué**

*See deep fording capability; shallow fording capability.* 1/4/71

**waiting position / position d'attente**

Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice. *See also laying-up position.* 1/10/84

**walking patient / malade ambulateur**

A patient not requiring a litter while in transit. 1/11/91

**wanted cargo / cargaison requise**

In naval control of shipping, a cargo which is not immediately required by the consignee country but will be needed later. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

**warble / modulation de fréquence**

In naval mine warfare, the process of varying the frequency of sound produced by a narrow band noise maker to ensure that the frequency to which the mine will respond is covered. 1/11/75

**war game / jeu de guerre**

A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures. 4/10/2000

**warhead / charge militaire**

That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo or any other munition, intended to inflict damage. 25/9/98

**warhead section / section du cône de charge**

A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components. 1/5/63

**warned exposed / exposé et alerté**

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be prone with all skin covered and with thermal protection at least that provided by a two-layer summer uniform. *See also unwarned exposed; warned protected.* 1/4/71

**warned protected / protégé et alerté**

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to have some protection against heat, blast, and radiation such as that afforded in closed armoured vehicles or crouched in fox holes with improvised overhead shielding. *See also unwarned exposed; warned exposed.* 1/4/71

**warning off / sommation de dégager**

Notifying potentially hostile units that their actions are interfering with NATO or NATO-led operations and ordering them to stop forthwith. Note: normally used in naval operations. 1/10/2001

**warning order / ordre d'avertissement - ordre préparatoire**

A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. 1/8/79

**war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre**

Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis. 1/12/93

**war reserves / réserves de guerre**

Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected. *See also operational stocks; theatre operational stocks.* 1/11/68

**watching mine / mine à orin en surface**

In naval mine warfare, a mine secured to its mooring but showing on the surface, possibly only in certain tidal conditions. *See also antiwatching device; floating mine; mine.* 1/11/75

**waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin**

In naval warfare, a system of procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines. *See also antisubmarine free area; submarine action area.* 16/7/96

**water terminal / terminus maritime**

*See alternate water terminal; major water terminal; port; secondary water terminal.* 1/9/69

**wave / vague**

In amphibious operations, a formation of forces, landing ships and craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land at about the same time. It can be classified as to type, function or order as shown:

- assault wave;
- boat wave;
- helicopter wave;
- numbered wave;
- on-call wave;
- scheduled wave. 1/10/2001

**weapon engagement zone / zone****d'engagement d'arme - zone****d'engagement des intercepteurs - zone****d'engagement des missiles - zone****d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée**

In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system. *Also called "fighter engagement zone"; "missile engagement zone"; "short-range air defence engagement zone".* 1/7/83

**weapons assignment / affectation d'armes**

In air defence, the process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission. 1/2/74

**weapons free / tir libre**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. *See also weapons hold.* 1/7/83

**weapons hold / tir prescrit**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may only be fired in self-defence or in response to a formal order. *See also weapons free; weapons tight.* 1/7/83

**weapon(s) system / système d'arme(s)**

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency. 1/11/86

**weapons tight / tir restreint**

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired only at targets recognized as hostile. *See also weapons hold.* 1/7/83

**weapon system employment concept / concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes**

A description in broad terms, based on established outline characteristics, of the application of a particular equipment or weapon system within the framework of tactical concept and future doctrines. 1/1/83

**weight and balance sheet / feuillet de chargement et de centrage**

A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the centre of gravity of an aircraft at take-off and landing. 1/11/68

destructive weapon or agent. *See also battle casualty; non-battle casualty.*

1/11/68

**wheelbase / empattement**

The distance between the centres of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheelbases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle. 1/12/79

**white forces / forces blanches**

In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires. *See also force(s).* 9/1/96

**whiteout / voile blanc**

Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky. 1/9/69

**wild weasel / wild weasel**

An aircraft specially modified to identify, locate, and physically suppress or destroy ground based enemy air defence systems that employ sensors radiating electromagnetic energy. 1/8/82

**wind velocity / vecteur vent**

The horizontal direction and speed of air motion. 1/9/74

**wingman / ailier**

A pilot flying subordinate to and in support of his designated leader; also, the aircraft flown in this role. 1/3/81

**withdrawal operation / désengagement**

A planned operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force. 1/7/83

**working anchorage / mouillage de travail**

An anchorage where ships lie to load or discharge cargoes overside using coasters or lighters. *See also emergency anchorage.* 9/1/96

**wounded in action / blessé au combat**

A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other

**X**

**X-scale / échelle en X**

On an oblique photograph, the scale  
along a line parallel to the true horizon.

1/9/69

**Y**

**yaw / lacet**

1. The rotation of an aircraft, ship or missile about its vertical axis so as to cause the longitudinal axis of the aircraft, ship or missile to deviate from the flight line or heading in its horizontal plane.
2. The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.
3. Angle between the longitudinal axis of a projectile at any moment and the tangent to the trajectory in the corresponding point of flight of the projectile. 1/12/74

**Y-scale / échelle en Y**

On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line inherent or plotted, which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical.  
1/7/70

**Z**

**zero-length launching / départ  
ponctuel**

A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher. 1/11/68

**Z-marker beacon / radioborne Z**

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical cone shaped pattern. *See also beacon; cone of silence; fan marker beacon; radio beacon.* 1/4/82

**zone of action / zone d'action**

A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility of which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. *See also sector.* 1/11/68

**Z-scale / échelle en Z**

On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination. 1/9/69

**zulu time / heure zulu**

Greenwich Mean Time. 1/9/69